

CRUEL WAVES CLAIM  
PROUDFIT A VICTIM

Tragic Death of a Former Well-Known Business  
and Clubman of Colorado Springs--Accident  
Occurred in Delaware Town.



JOHN W. PROUDFIT.

Known by the capsizing of a canoe  
New Castle, Delaware, is the crash  
intelligence received of John W. Proud-  
fit by his friends in this city yesterday.  
The news came in a telegram from the  
dead man's brother, Alexander Proud-  
fit, and beyond the statement that the  
accident was caused on Tuesday  
by the swell of a passing ves-  
sel, no details were given.  
Mr. Proudfit, who has been a traveling  
salesman since leaving Colorado Springs  
about two years ago, it is presumed,  
was at the Delaware town on business.  
The family home is in New York, and it  
was to that city that Mr. Proudfit was  
en route. His failure in business, fol-  
lowed by an accident while riding which  
almost caused his death at that time,  
are things still fresh in the minds of  
those who knew him. For a number of

WYOMING AUTHORITIES AND  
GOVERNMENT MAY CLASH

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 4.—There is a  
specter of a clash between the Wy-  
oming authorities and the government  
over the Indian troubles. The Indian  
agent at Cheyenne, Chatterton, has  
just received a letter from the govern-  
ment asking him to deliver the Indians  
to the reservation. Chatterton re-  
plied that he would do so, but that he  
would not deliver the Indians to the  
reservation until they had been in-  
vestigated by the government. The  
government has replied that it will  
not accept Chatterton's conditions.  
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government has replied that it will  
not accept Chatterton's conditions.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS  
ON THE PANAMA REVOLUTION

London, Nov. 5.—The morning papers  
display a greater interest in the  
revolution on the isthmus of Panama  
than in the Democratic victory in  
Greater New York. The latter  
is looked upon with regret but does  
not cause surprise inasmuch as it is  
believed that the issues of the elec-  
tion are more of a national than of  
a local character. The Standard  
says:  
"It must not be supposed that the  
issues of New York are indifferent to  
the management of the city affairs,  
but in America, as elsewhere, a  
local national contest overshadows  
local interests."  
Concerning Panama, the view is ex-  
pressed on all sides that the United  
States is not unwilling to witness the  
process of the revolution, which would so

RARE PICTURES  
REACH HERE

Thirty Canvases of the  
Bosworth Collection.

GEMS IN OIL AND WATER

THEY WILL BE HUNG ON THE  
WALLS OF THE STRATTON  
HOME WHERE MR. BOSWORTH  
AND HIS FAMILY NOW RESIDE.

There arrived in this city yesterday  
morning a collection of paintings which  
will prove a rich and notable addition  
to the art life of Colorado Springs.  
The pictures, which embrace 21 oils  
and seven water colors, are the prop-  
erty of Mr. Giles B. Bosworth, formerly  
of Pittsburg, Mo., now residing in the  
Stratton house, 115 North Weber street.  
They represent nearly all the modern  
schools.  
Among the most noteworthy in the  
collection are canvases by Neuhus  
Kever and Artiz, of the Dutch school,  
whose examples predominate in the col-  
lection. Of the French, Bernier-Belle-  
cour, Weissbach and Cazin are rep-  
resented, while one each by Chays and  
Pissarro are also prominent on the list.  
The late lamented J. Wells Champney  
has contributed a superb head in pastel  
after Greuze, and Jennie A. Brown-  
combe is represented by one of her  
notable water colors. Outside these  
Americans, Pissarro and other Euro-  
pean colorists are prominent in this  
portion of the collection.  
It will be some time before Mr. Bos-  
worth is prepared to exhibit his gems of  
art to his friends but within the next  
few weeks at the farthest, he expects  
to have them hung on the walls of the  
old Stratton home. While he has not  
indicated his purpose it is to be hoped  
that the general public will have an  
opportunity of viewing Mr. Bosworth's  
collection.

TROOPS MAY GO  
TO TELLURIDE

RUMORS TO THAT EFFECT ARE  
IN CIRCULATION AT CRIPPLE  
CREEK BUT NOT CONFIRMED  
BY THE OFFICERS.

Special to the Gazette.  
Camp Goldfield, Nov. 4.—Company H  
of Boulder, first regiment under com-  
mand of Captain Gamble, and Com-  
pany C of Brighton, first regiment,  
under command of Captain Stone, re-  
ceived orders to return to their homes  
tomorrow morning. Troop B of Den-  
ver, under command of Captain Perry,  
also received an order calling them to  
Denver and will leave Friday morning  
for the capital.  
It is rumored that Troop B's orders  
were to return to Denver and hold  
themselves in readiness to go to Tel-  
luride. While there are plenty of rumors  
going the rounds in camp tonight in  
regard to part of the National guard  
being sent to Telluride none of the of-  
ficers will confirm the report. But it  
seems to be pretty well understood by  
the file that their next camping place  
will be in or around Telluride within  
the next three or four days.  
Many of the colonels and staff of-  
ficers have been relieved from further  
duty and are returning to their re-  
spective homes. With the soldiers that  
leave tomorrow and Friday it will leave  
some 150 men in the Cripple Creek dis-  
trict to watch and patrol an area of  
six square miles.  
Denver, Nov. 4.—It is reported that  
Major General Peabody has sent  
troops to Telluride. The governor  
refuses either to confirm or deny the  
rumor.

NO HARMONY  
IN DELAWARE

ONLY UNION REPUBLICANS AT-  
TENDED PEACE CONFERENCE  
CALLED BY SENATOR ALLEE—  
PROPOSITION SUBMITTED.

Dover, Del., Nov. 4.—Harmony be-  
tween the factions in the Republican  
party of Delaware was not restored at  
the meeting called today for that pur-  
pose by Senator Allee.  
Only Union Republicans attended and  
not one Regular Republican put in an  
appearance. Senator Allee, who pre-  
sided, presented a letter from J. Ed-  
ward Addicks, in which the latter said:  
"Do not permit the loyalty of my  
friends to me and their wish to gratify  
any legitimate ambition I may have  
to militate against a harmonious orga-  
nization and union of the factions of the  
party."  
Further efforts will be made to bring  
about a union of the factions and the  
meeting today adopted resolutions to  
be presented to the Regular Republi-  
cans. These propositions offer to abide  
by all party rules of the Regulars if  
they will consent to one of the Union  
Republicans. They propose com-  
mon primaries for the people electing  
delegates to the next state conven-  
tion and contemplate the selection by  
the committee of one state central  
committee to consist of six Regulars  
and six Union Republicans to conduct  
the campaign of 1904 and to select  
delegates, three from each faction.

MEET NEXT IN DENVER

Women's Home Missionary Society of  
Methodist Church Closes Its Con-  
vention.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The annual  
convention of the Women's Home Mis-  
sionary society of the M. E. church closed  
tonight.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—The city and vicinity  
experienced a series of shocks at 12:30 o'clock  
this afternoon. There is a difference of opin-  
ion as to how many. The earthquake was  
perceptible all over the city. About an  
hour later another shock is reported to  
have been felt. It was less severe than  
the first.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN QUIET  
POSSESSION OF PANAMA

Colombian Gunboat Threw a Few Shells Into the City Without Doing Any  
Damage---Presence of U. S. Gunboat Nashville Prevented Trouble at  
Colon---Movement for Independence Backed by Prominent and  
Wealthy Men.

Colombia, Nov. 4.—Without the firing  
of a shot, and amid scenes of great en-  
thusiasm, the independence of the isthmus  
and the department of Panama was  
declared last evening.  
The city of Panama is now in the  
hands of revolutionists and no serious  
attempt has been made to recapture it.  
The Colombian gunboat Bogota, ar-  
rived in the harbor after the declara-  
tion of independence and threw a few  
shells into the city without doing dam-  
age to life or property.  
Perfect order prevails in Colon to-  
night and the transisthmian trains are  
running as usual without interruption.  
Panama, however, and other Euro-  
pean colorists are prominent in this  
portion of the collection.  
It will be some time before Mr. Bos-  
worth is prepared to exhibit his gems of  
art to his friends but within the next  
few weeks at the farthest, he expects  
to have them hung on the walls of the  
old Stratton home. While he has not  
indicated his purpose it is to be hoped  
that the general public will have an  
opportunity of viewing Mr. Bosworth's  
collection.  
The movement for independence has  
been in progress since the rejection by  
the congress at Bogota of the Hay-Her-  
nandez canal treaty, but its sudden ripen-  
ing last night was due to the news of  
the unexpected arrival at Colon of the  
Colombian gunboat Cartagena with a  
number of troops.  
The movement has been promoted by  
prominent and wealthy isthmians and  
Governor Obaldia of the department of  
Panama, who arrived at Panama Tues-  
day. On counting the troops the citi-  
zens in favor of independence found  
that they numbered at least 1,500. Ad-  
vocates of independence both at Pan-  
ama and Colon are now militant.  
All Quiet in Colon.  
The presence of the United States  
gunboat Nashville at Colon is believed  
to have resulted in the avoidance of  
serious trouble. As the result of a re-  
ference here, Colonel Torres, command-  
ing the troops at Colon, has sent a  
representative to Panama to confer  
with General Toral, whose uncondi-  
tional release is demanded.  
In reliable quarters it is believed that  
peaceful results will follow a propos-  
al just made to Colonel Torres that the  
Nashville will return to the isthmus  
if he guarantees to maintain

ARMENIAN ASSASSINATIONS

Two More Delegates to Convention in London  
Killed---Assassin Committed Suicide.

London, Nov. 4.—The dramatic mur-  
der of Sagat Sagouni, president of the  
Armenian revolutionary society in Lon-  
don, on the night of October 26, was  
followed this afternoon by the assas-  
sination of two more delegates to the  
Armenian convention here. The suicide  
of the assassin, though he has not yet  
been identified, gives good reason to  
believe that he was also the slayer of  
Sagouni.  
The assassination was carried out in  
the most daring manner. It took place  
close to the Armenian headquarters at  
Pekham Rye. The two victims were  
shot from behind at close range. The  
murderer fired twice at a third mem-  
ber of the group but missed him and  
then attempted to flee. Seeing that his  
escape was shut off, he drew another  
revolver and shot himself with his left  
hand. It is considered a significant  
fact that the assassin of Sagouni was  
also left handed.  
The names of the murdered Armeni-  
ans were Joregian and Szeulian. The

TOM JOHNSON IS RELEGATED  
TO A POLITICAL BACK SEAT

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Repub-  
lican plurality in Ohio is about 115,000  
for governor and the majority of the  
legislature on joint ballot for senator is  
93.  
Chairman Dick of the Republican  
state committee received reports from  
all the 108 counties tonight and an-  
nounced that Herrick had carried 82  
counties and Johnson 26 for govern-  
ment. The latter was carried by the  
former by large pluralities. On a total  
vote of less than 900,000, Herrick's plu-  
rality is 132,476, so that Herrick  
has a net plurality in the state of  
114,000 on estimates that may be in-  
creased from one to two thousand by  
the official count. The plurality on the  
rest of the Republican state ticket will  
likely be from four to five thousand  
less than that for Herrick. The total  
vote for Johnson was less than that for  
any Democratic governor for years.  
The senate stands 25 Republicans  
and 25 Democrats, majority 25.  
The house stands 49 Republicans and  
21 Democrats, majority 28.  
The majority on joint ballot for the  
re-election of Senator Hanna  
will be 93. These figures  
will not be changed by the official re-  
turns. The counties carried by the  
Democrats were all in the rural dis-  
tricts, all of the larger cities being in  
the counties that gave Republican plu-  
rality. The Republicans carried every  
county that they have lost two years ago  
except Sandusky, which is strongly  
Democratic and they carried other  
counties that they did not have two  
years ago or any other year. They car-  
ried all the senatorial districts in which  
they won two years ago and others  
that they never had before.

NEW YORK PLURALITIES

Detailed Figures From the Boroughs  
on Mayor, Comptroller, and Presi-  
dent of Aldermen.

New York, Nov. 4.—The pluralities  
for mayor, comptroller, president of  
the board of aldermen in the several  
boroughs were:  
Manhattan and the Bronx: McClellan,  
56,829; Grout, 57,843; Farnes, 57,  
188.  
Brooklyn: McClellan, 1,808; Grout,  
3,272; Farnes, 2,861.  
Queens: McClellan, 5,198; Grout, 5,  
619; Farnes, 6,442.  
Richmond: Low, 218; Grout, 56,  
Farnes, 22.  
Nearly complete returns from this  
city on the canal amendment give a  
majority in favor of it of 38,567. The  
majority in the state for this propo-  
sition was about 250,000.  
NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE  
IS WITHOUT CHANGE.  
Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4.—Revised re-  
turns from New Jersey show that the  
Republicans have carried Middlesex  
county for both senator and assembly-  
men. This will make the senate stand  
14 Republicans to seven Democrats, the  
same as last year's representation. The  
gain of three assemblymen by the Dem-

MARYLAND RETURNS  
ARE VERY SLOW

DEMOCRATIC PLURALITY MAY  
REACH 7,000—UNPRECEDENTED  
DELAY IN COUNTING COM-  
PLICATED BALLOT.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—The returns from  
254 precincts of the 308 in Baltimore  
city show a majority of 4,842 for Ed-  
win Warfield, Democratic candidate for  
governor.  
Complete returns have not been re-  
ceived from any one of the 23 Maryland  
counties, but those now indicate that  
there will be a Democratic majority  
of 2,000 in the counties and that War-  
field's plurality in the city and coun-  
ties will probably reach 7,000.  
The Democrats in Baltimore city elect  
their entire local ticket, including three  
supreme judges, three orphan's court  
judges, court clerks and sheriff. Chief  
Judge McSherry of the court of appeals  
is re-elected.  
The Democrats have elected a sub-  
stantial majority of the legislature, thus  
insuring a Democratic successor to  
United States Senator McKim.  
The unprecedented delay in counting  
the returns is due to the extraordinary  
large size of the ticket and to the elec-  
tion law, which requires voters to mark  
a cross opposite each name voted for.

IN RHODE ISLAND

Complete Returns Show Re-election  
of Governor Garvin by Decreased  
Plurality.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 4.—Complete  
returns from the 152 districts of the  
state received show the re-election of  
Governor L. E. C. Garvin by 1,587 plu-  
rality, a decrease of 6,151 votes. The vote  
for Colt (Rep.) was 29,304; for Garvin  
(Dem.), 30,891. The Republicans elect  
the entire state ticket, including the  
governor.

FUSION REPUDIATED

Nebraska Republicans Secure Major-  
ity of at Least 8,000 Over the Con-  
glomerates.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—Returns re-  
ceived up to tonight show that Barnes  
(Rep.) for supreme judge, will have a  
majority of at least 8,000 over Sullivan  
(Fusion). The Republican candidates for  
state university regents, Allen and  
Whitmore, are also elected by a good  
majority.  
In Omaha the Republicans elect all  
six of their candidates for district  
judges, county judges, county assessor,  
assistant surveyor and junior officers  
and the Democrats elect clerk of the  
district court, sheriff and county treas-  
urer.

CUMMINS' PLURALITY  
WILL EXCEED 50,000.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 4.—Complete  
returns from every county in Iowa re-  
ceived by the Register Leader show  
Governor Cummins' plurality over J. B.  
Sullivan, Democratic candidate for gov-  
ernor, to be 50,802.  
Governor Cummins ran somewhat  
ahead of the remainder of the Republi-  
can state ticket. The Democrats will  
have 23 of the 100 members of the next  
house, a gain of six; and eight of the  
20 members of the senate, a loss of two.

MAJORITIES  
PILING UP

Late Returns Add to Re-  
publican Victory.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS

COUNTY CLERK REED WILL BE-  
GIN WORK ON COUNT TOMOR-  
ROW—DETAILS OF COUNTY  
ELECTION.

Yesterday's related election returns  
only added to the victory of the Repub-  
lican hosts and made the defeat of the  
Democrats greater than was at first  
supposed.  
The returns most in the hands of the  
county clerkman show that 3,510 votes  
were cast in all for the candidates for  
supreme judge of which number Camp-  
bell received 1,602, Wilson, 1,552, Owens  
258, Street 123 and Knight 28.  
The vote for the district judgeship  
was considerably larger, the total vote  
for all candidates being 6,175, of which  
Lewis received 3,386, McKesson, 2,327,  
Engley, 130 and Chapman, 23. These  
totals will be changed by the official  
vote.

Official Canvass.

County Clerk Reed will begin the  
canvass tomorrow, and will be able to  
announce the exact vote cast the early  
part of next week.  
While the actual majority of Lewis  
over McKesson was shown to be a  
few votes less than the es-  
timated majority, Chief Justice  
Campbell was shown to have been  
elected by the barely enough margin  
for him by his friends.  
Judge Lewis' majority over McKesson  
in El Paso county, as shown by the  
returns from all except a few country  
precincts, is 1,500, while the same pre-  
cincts give Campbell a majority over  
Wilson of approximately 2,000.

Some Figures.

Colorado Springs gave a majority of  
1,650 for Lewis, Colorado City, 77, Man-  
itou, 115, Fountain 12, Poyton 8, Aren-  
dale 29, Monument 1 and Falcon 5.  
For Judge Campbell, Colorado Springs  
gave a majority of 2,450, Colorado City  
225, Manitou 148, while the difference  
between the sum of these majorities and  
the total number of the county came  
from the country precincts.  
The late returns from Cripple Creek  
show a majority for McKesson of 422,  
while the complete returns from the  
other counties of the district outside of  
El Paso give Lewis 345 votes more than  
his opponent.  
In the outside counties of the district  
Douglas gave a majority of 40 for Judge  
Campbell and 15 for Judge Lewis; El-  
bert gave a majority of 150 for Camp-  
bell and 120 for Lewis; Chaffee, Col-  
umbine gave 40 for Campbell and 35 for  
Lewis; Lincoln gave a majority of 75  
for both Republican candidates, while  
in Kit Carson county, Campbell  
received 120 majority and Lewis 100.

WILSON CARRIES  
ONLY 12 COUNTIES

HIS PLURALITIES OUTSIDE OF  
DENVER TOTALED ONLY 1,000  
—CAMPBELL'S PLURALITY 15,  
ABOUT 7,000.

Denver, Nov. 4.—The latest returns from  
yesterday's election in Colorado show that  
the plurality for Campbell, Republican,  
over Wilson, Democrat, for justice of the  
supreme court, will not be far from 7,000.  
Wilson carried but 12 of the 54 counties  
in the state, his only large plurality being  
in Denver, which he carried by 5,000. Less  
than 50 per cent of the normal vote of the  
state was cast.

The following table gives estimates of  
pluralities for supreme judge, by coun-  
ties:

Counties	Campbell, Wilson
Adams	200
Agua Fria	250
Archuleta	50
Baca	100
Bent	100
Boulder	1,200
Chaffee	80
Cherokee	25
Clear Creek	100
Conejos	100
Costilla	100
Custer	100
Delta	100
Denver	5,000
Dolores	50
Douglas	100
Elbert	50
El Paso	2,000
Fremont	500
Garfield	50
Gilpin	200
Grand	100
Gunnison	100
Huerfano	100
Jefferson	1,000
Kiowa	50
Kit Carson	50
Lake	100
La Plata	250
Larimer	200
Las Animas	100
Lincoln	80
Logan	100
Mesa	100
Mineral	50
Montezuma	100
Montrose	100
Moran	100
Otero	100
Ouray	100
Paria	100
Phillips	50
Pitkin	20
Prowers	100
Pueblo	1,100
Rio Blanco	100
Rio Grande	100
Routt	100
Saguache	100
San Juan	100
San Miguel	100
Sedgwick	20
Summit	100
Teller	100
Washington	80
Weir	100
Yuma	50
Totals	13,247
Campbell's plurality	6,332

DOUBLE MURDER BY  
ITALIAN IN BUTTE

Butte, Mont., Nov. 4.—James Holland  
was murdered about 6 o'clock this eve-  
ning and John Sullivan, also known as  
O'Neil, was mortally stabbed in the back,  
the murderer being an Italian named  
Dominick Reolando. After the tragedy  
the Italian made his escape and has not  
yet been found. He used a pocketknife  
as his weapon.



# FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND MORE THAN 50 INJURED

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—Fifteen persons were killed and over 50 injured, some fatally, at 10:30 o'clock this morning by a collision between a special passenger train on the Big Four railroad and a freight engine with a train of loaded coal cars.

The accident happened in the edge of this city. The passenger train of 12 coaches was carrying 154 persons, nearly all of whom were students of Purdue university and their friends, from Lafayette to Indianapolis for the annual football game between the Purdue team and the Indiana university squad for the state championship which was to have been held this afternoon.

In the first coach back of the engine were the Purdue football team, substitute players and managers. The players, the assistant coach, trainer and seven substitute players of the university were killed and every one of the 53 other persons in that car were either fatally or seriously injured.

## The Dead.

Following is a list of the dead:

CHARLES GRUBE, Butler, Ind., sophomore.

CHARLES FURR, Veedersburg, Ind., guard.

E. C. ROBERTSON, Indianapolis, assistant coach and captain of the team two years ago.

WALTER L. ROUSH, Pittsburg, Pa., sub.

R. J. POWELL, Corpus Christi, Tex., player.

W. D. Hamilton, Lafayette, Ind., center rush.

GABRIEL S. DOLLINGER, Lafayette, Ind., sub.

SAMUEL SCUBER, Lawrenceburg, Ind., sub.

JAY HAMILTON, Huntington, Ind., sub.

N. R. HOWARD, Lafayette, Ind., president of the Indiana Laundrymen's association.

PATRICK McLAIR, Chicago, trainer.

SAMUEL TRUITT, Noblesville, Ind., sub.

E. L. SHAW, Lafayette, Ind.

HERT BRICE, Spencer, Ind., sub.

J. C. COATES, Brown, Pa.

The injured.

Of the 43 persons injured in the wreck, 39 are seriously hurt, nearly having broken bones. They are as follows:

J. R. Whitehead, Mendenhall, O., substitute halfback on Purdue team; fractured ribs and arm; serious.

Sam Miller, Cincinnati, Ind., end on Purdue team; both legs crushed; serious.

G. W. Scholten, Philadelphia, halfback second Purdue team; left shoulder broken and several ribs broken; E. S. Mills, Rensselaer, substitute quarterback on Purdue team; both legs broken; out and bruised; serious.

W. W. Tamm, Owen, Ind., tackle on scrub team; arm broken and injured about head.

Dan O'Brien, Syracuse, N. Y., guard on scrub team; Purdue; left leg broken.

Hendricks Johnston, Evansville, Ind., quarterback on Purdue team; both legs crushed; serious.

L. E. Bush, Barry, Indiana, member of scrub team; both legs broken; serious.

Carl Wilmore, Winchester, Ind., right leg broken; suffering from shock; critical.

J. H. Mowrey, Chambersburg, Pa., halfback on team; left leg crushed.

Louis Smith, East Lafayette, Ind., center of team; injured about head and spine; serious.

A. H. Holter, Oberlin, O., halfback on team; legs crushed; skull fractured; serious.

Harry Adams, Frankfort, Ind., substitute halfback on team; left ankle fractured and ribs broken.

Rusthouse, Peoria, Ill., president junior class; Purdue; broken ribs; G. W. Nichols, Philadelphia, left shoulder crushed.

E. W. Frank, Lafayette, Ind.; left hip broken.

John C. Taylor, Dayton, Ind.; chest crushed; broken ribs; broken arms; serious.

Harry Van Tuyl, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; left ankle broken.

W. R. Butler, Pittsburg, Pa.; fracture of base of the skull; may die.

Maurice Steele, Canton, O.; badly bruised and cut.

William C. McManus, Liverpool, Ia.; substitute tackle on Purdue team; both legs broken.

C. O. Taugman, Cincinnati; several fractures; may die.

J. N. Knapp, Evansville, Ind., halfback on Purdue team; dislocated knee.

W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

St. Louis, Mo., several broken bones and in several cases there are compound fractures of two and even three limbs. The death list is expected to grow. Two of the injured died after being taken to the hospital.

Of the surviving members of the football team who lived in all parts of the country, C. W. Zimmerman has the most serious injury. He is badly hurt on his right leg torn at the knee.

L. Long of Louisville, Ky., is badly bruised on the head. F. Miller out on head; Fullback Thomas received a bad cut on the right leg, and McCormack, the sub end, was injured about the legs.

C. A. Tansman of Cincinnati, is seriously injured and is being cared for at the home of Dr. Cunningham. T. A. Bailey of Richmond, Ind., also is in a critical condition. Sam Miller's legs are broken.

Halfback Knapp of Evansville, is recovering from a severe injury.

A dramatic contrast.

While the work of rescue was going on there arrived in the city over 500 cheering followers of the red and white of Indiana university at Bloomington.

Knives waved, college yells were hurled from the windows and streamers were displayed from the windows of the car bearing the university football team.

As the happy and excited students poured from the train news of the tragedy to the black and gold of Purdue was received. Instantly all was sadness and sympathy. The throng melted into sorrowing groups that separated, each group mourning and weeping for the friends who were victims of the wreck to lead any possible aid.

All day the streets have been filled with moving bands of students. But no colors were displayed. They were all in black.

No music sounded from the bands that came to help celebrate. All were anxiously awaiting news from the injured. This evening the trains bore back, leaving behind the dead and injured.

Surgeons are still working over the injured. It is believed the death list will be swelled to 20. The wreck has been cleared away and traffic has been resumed.

President Stone of Purdue has established quarters here and is answering hundreds of anxious inquiries from all parts of the country. The work of getting the home addresses of the injured is being done by the university.

Money for the injured.

After the announcement of the abandonment of the game today it was suggested that the money collected on admission tickets be given to relatives of the injured who are needy.

Governor Durbin has started a subscription. The governor and other state officers hurried to the wreck this morning and have been busy all day, assisting in the rescue work.

Indiana university, also hurried to the wreck on arriving in the city on the special train from Bloomington, and has been helping. Purdue officials announced this afternoon that the university would engage in no more games this year.

The dead are at the several undertaking establishments. Coroner Tuttle is at work on an investigation of the accident. Superintendent Van Winkle of the Big Four, said tonight he had not had time to investigate the cause as his time had been devoted to helping the injured. Each engineer says he had the right of track and knew nothing of the other's presence.

The coal train was backing northward.

Dr. Bittlinger, one of the injured, is a state veterinarian and a member of Purdue faculty.

It is reported tonight that H. G. Leslie, captain of the football team, cannot recover.

McInmitt, Oct. 31.—General Passenger Agent Lynch today directed agents of the Big Four to direct agents everywhere to furnish free transportation to Indianapolis to members of the families and relatives of those who were killed and injured in today's wreck.

Recovered, the stairway leading to this floor having been burned away.

In the darkness a terrible panic prevailed among the tenants of the hotel as many of them evidently had fallen over the furniture in their apartments and met death by suffocation.

Police Commissioner Green was on the scene and the police reserves were called out together with men from many hospitals. The police and firemen rescued many of those women and children who had been overcome in the desperate rush to the street.

It is now known that 20 persons perished.

On the fifth floor eight bodies were recovered.

At 3 o'clock 12 bodies had been recovered and the fire had estimated that at least 15 persons were killed. Most of the dead were suffocated.

Among the number were several women and children.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin and although it burned but a short time the smoke was so dense that whole families were overcome.

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# INDEPENDENCE OF ISTHMIAN STATES IS PROCLAIMED AT PANAMA

## Revolution in Colombia Is Apparently Successfully Inaugurated--United States Has Disarmed War Vessels to Panama and Colon to Keep Order Along Line of Railroad.

Panama, Nov. 3.—The independence of the isthmus was proclaimed at 6 p. m. today.

A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered to the headquarters of the revolution, where General Amaya, who arrived this morning, was proclaimed the president of the republic of Panama.

The enthusiasm was immense and at 8,000 of the men in the gathering were armed.

The battalion of Colombian troops at Panama favors the movement which would result in the independence of the isthmus, and at least two of the government's transports now here.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The following telegram was received at the state department tonight:

"An uprising took place at Panama tonight. Independence was proclaimed. The Colombian army and naval officers were made prisoners. A government was to be organized consisting of three consuls and a cabinet. It is rumored at Panama that a similar uprising was to take place at Colon."

A statement was issued reading as follows:

"A number of confused and conflicting dispatches have been received from the isthmus, indicating rather serious disturbances at both Panama and Colon. The navy department has dispatched several vessels to these ports with directions to do everything possible to keep order along the line of railroad."

The sensational advices from the isthmus were not entirely unexpected. A review of the other representations recently received. The news caused a sudden outburst of activity in the navy department and at once on President Roosevelt's return he was made acquainted with the situation.

Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary G. B. Hays, and a number of others were summoned to the White house and measures were at once taken for the protection of the Americans on the isthmus.

Orders have been issued by the state department to the Dixie which is now on her way from Jamaica, to proceed at once to Colon and to the Boston which is now at San Juan del Sur, to go to Colon. The Wyoming, Marblehead, and Concord, which compose Rear Admiral Glass' Pacific squadron, are under orders to remain temporarily at Acapulco where they are now.

The White house conference broke up about 11 o'clock but not much beyond the official telegrams received and orders given would be stated by its participants in it.

There is a very general belief that the rejection of the Panama treaty by Colombia caused the people of the isthmus to decide to set up a government of their own but none of the officials of the administration would authorize any statement that this was the case.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling said a statement regarding the location of the Dixie was given by the government to set up a government of the isthmus. He said:

"The Atlanta is now at Jamaica; the Dixie is supposed to be in the vicinity of Colon. The Boston is at San Juan del Sur, the Wilmington, Wyoming and Concord, is at Acapulco, the Boston is a little further down the coast at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua."

The movements of these vessels, added Mr. Darling, will be directed by the navy department pursuant to requests from the state department.

The most explicit instructions are being cabled tonight to the American consuls at Panama and Colon, to the commander of the Dixie who is in charge of the vessels on the Atlantic side.

The further statement was authorized that the state department regards the situation at a serious one, but the arrival of the Nashville today and the immediate dispatch of the other vessels insure the protection of American interests.

The Colombian government has 50,000 troops under arms in the interior and on the coast and these can be moved to Panama by transport.

The state of Panama has a population of about 250,000, and it is declared is really the poorest portion of the republic of Colombia. There has been some sympathy with Panama and rebellion towards independence of these states west of the mountains on the Pacific side and bordering on the Caribbean sea of the Atlantic side. These states are also interested in the construction of the canal while the people of Panama think the canal is a life and death issue.

# REPUBLICAN VICTORIES AUGUR GREATER ONES

## Sweeping Triumph for Herrick and Hanna in Ohio by Over 125,000 Plurality--Great Victory in Cleveland.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Shortly before midnight Chairman Dick announced that Myron T. Herricks' plurality for governor over Tom Johnson would exceed 125,000 and that there would be over 100 of the 143 votes in the legislature for the re-election of Hanna. It is thought that the Republican majority in the legislature on joint ballot will exceed 74.

On account of the vote on five constitutional amendments the counting was delayed and when returns were received they could not be compared with those of any preceding state election as the 71 municipalities of 5,000 population or over had been redistricted to effect this year and changed the voting precincts in these reorganized municipalities.

It is said that the Democrats who opposed Johnson today will continue their organization to prevent him from controlling the next Democratic state convention or naming the Ohio delegates at large to the next national convention.

At the city hall where Chairman Dick and others received the returns the greatest demonstrations were over the announcements from Cleveland that the Republicans had carried the home of Hanna and Clarke, Herrick and Johnson, by such a decisive plurality. It is stated that the Republicans have carried three-fourths of the 88 counties.

An hour after midnight Chairman Dick of the Republican state committee gave the following announcement: "The result of the election is that the Republican plurality would exceed 125,000; that the Republicans had elected 76 and the Democrats four state senators with three districts not heard from, that the Republicans had elected 82 representatives and the Democrats 12, with 11 counties not heard from, assuring a Republican majority of 83 on joint ballot, with 15 districts not heard from."

# TAMMANY AGAIN ON TOP

## Mayor Low Defeated in Greater New York by a Majority of Nearly 70,000.

New York, Nov. 3.—After a remarkable campaign in which there were united against him nearly all of the newspapers and practically every minister of religion in this city, George B. McClellan, son of the civil war general, was today elected the third mayor of Greater New York over Seth Low, fusionist, the present mayor, by a plurality of about 70,000.

Edward M. Grout was elected comptroller and Charles V. Farnes president of the board of aldermen. These two were originally on the fusion ticket and were endorsed by Tammany.

Whereupon the fusionists took their names from the Low ballots and nominated other candidates. It was the nomination of Grout and Farnes by Tammany that caused McClellan, the veteran leader of Kings county Democrats, to bolt and declare the fusion would not support men who were not Democrats. In spite of his defection, however, McClellan, Grout and Farnes carried Kings county. The management of their campaign was taken over by State Senator Patrick McCarran, when McClellan refused to aid.

A surprise was the low vote for William S. Devery, former commissioner of police, who ran on an independent ticket which was given practically no support.

The result shows a tremendous change of public sentiment since Mayor Low's election two years ago when he won 31,632. At that time he carried all the boroughs but Queens, his plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx being 5,633; in Brooklyn, 25,767; and in Richmond, 736. Today McClellan carried Manhattan and the Bronx by 68,536; a gain of 6,000; Brooklyn by 5,000, a gain of 21,000; and Queens by 5,000, a gain of more than 4,000. This makes a total net gain for McClellan of about 105,000 as compared with Shepard's vote of two years ago.

Low carried the borough of Richmond by about 200 votes.

The result was known early and at 8:15 Mayor Low sent a telegram of congratulation to McClellan, as follows: "Congratulations on your election. If I can be of service, your command is 'Seth Low.'"

The mayor then said:

"I think that telegram sums up all that I have to say tonight."

Mr. McClellan, who is at present a member of congress, made the following statement:

"I am deeply grateful to my fellow citizens for the confidence in me. I believe in the promises which I have made before election. I have no bitterness of feeling for anyone. I shall go at once to Washington to prepare for the extra ordinary duty of Cuban reciprocity as disposed of I shall turn my attention to the affairs of the city."

"I invite the co-operation of every citizen, whether he supported me or not, and regard his political views in the advancement of the city's good."

"This victory should encourage and unite all Democrats for the presidential contest in 1904."

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, said:

"The figures speak for themselves and the people have spoken. Of course we are pleased at the result. It bears out the figures we gave. If the election had been a week further off the chances are that Devery would have polled a larger vote than Cutting, at the Citizens' Union headquarters gave out a statement in which he expressed astonishment over the result and his belief that the partisan administration which Mr. McClellan proposes cannot maintain the standard set by Mr. Low."

Meanwhile he says the Citizens' Union will occupy itself in preparing for the next election. "It is persuaded that its services will be required at that time."

With Commissioner Green at poll headquarters watching the returns, Mr. McClellan's victory was assured. Mr. Jerome was asked if he had anything to say:

"Not a funeral note," he replied.

Later, however, a statement was made by him that he was not nominated, in which he said that the mayor, if renominated, would be beaten by a majority of from 25,000 to 40,000 was shown to him.

"That was my calm judgment then," he said, "but when I got into the fight, my instinctive judgment was lost. It simply shaped itself in a question whether you could put out a necktie principle to be supported by an unlovable man."

"Commissioner Green said he would surely resign his office on or before December 31."

The victory, great as it is for McClellan, is of more significance to Mr. Murphy who made up the Democratic ticket and who managed the campaign. Defeat today would have meant for him deposition from his post as leader. Indeed, plans had been made by certain Independent Democrats, based on the belief that Low would be re-elected, to depose him from the leadership of the city with Tammany left out. To Mr. McClellan also the result meant much, for had McClellan lost, McClellan would have been again in control and McClellan would have had little to hope for. The carrying of Brooklyn for McClellan caused astonishment, as it was believed the cry of "No light in Brooklyn" would cause an increased vote for Low in that borough.

The campaign was one of the most interesting in the history of New York city.

From the day Mayor Low was renominated his supporters urged his election on the ground that no partisan question was involved but that every man should vote to uphold the existing administration because it had given the city a businesslike conduct of affairs and because it had done much to stamp out the "red light" evil of the East Side.

It was argued by fusionist orators that the return of Tammany men to office would mean "a wide open town," unrestricted in lawlessness and the return of the fusionists to the city government by which ignorant girls were forced into lives of shame, their earnings going to men whom they supposed to be their husbands.

Mr. McClellan was attacked by the speakers for the fusionists because they alleged he had sold the name of his honored father to cloak the designs of evil men. To these statements Mr. McClellan responded with a charge that Low's non-partisan claims masked an attempt to secure control of the city in the interest of Governor Odell, that all of the credit for the good business administration under Low belonged to Grout and that every Democrat cast his ballot for McClellan in view of the important bearing this city's vote would have on the presidential election next year. Both candidates made lengthy speeches.

Low's particular supporting orator was District Attorney Jerome, who bitterly opposed the mayor's renomination on the ground that he was unpopular, but who after the nominating convention made frequent speeches for the fusion ticket. For McClellan, Bourke Cockran returned to political activity and made several speeches.

Scarcely second in interest to the defeat of Low is the effect of the result of the vote on the fortunes of the octogenarian, Hugh McClellan, who for more than a quarter of a century has been the undisputed leader of the Kings county Democracy and who now finds that his former lieutenant, McCarran, was able to so manage McClellan's candidacy that a Democratic plurality resulted in spite of McClellan's spirited opposition. What the result of the situation there will be cannot now be told.

NO CHANGE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Nov. 3.—John L. Bates was re-elected governor of Massachusetts today by a plurality of about 37,000 to

# KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS SECURE THE RE-ELECTION OF BECKHAM

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3.—With the close of an election characterized by an unusually heavy vote, numerous disorders, and even rioting in some localities, the re-election of Governor Beckham (Dem.), over Col. Morris B. Krieger (Rep.), by a majority of fully 15,000, seems assured. The Republicans concede the election of Governor Beckham.

The day in Louisville was an exciting one, and the election was bitterly fought. The Republican newspapers claim they have proof that in 32 precincts in this city, the polling places in Republican precincts were either kept closed all or part of the time, or that ballot boxes were tampered with, the re-election of Governor Beckham and the election of Krieger, a Republican officer, to the office of lieutenant governor, conditions led to many fights, the most serious of which occurred between Tom Kiley, a Democratic election officer and Jacob Krieger, a Republican officer, in the city of Louisville. There was some sympathy with Panama and rebellion towards independence of these states west of the mountains on the Pacific side and bordering on the Caribbean sea of the Atlantic side. These states are also interested in the construction of the canal while the people of Panama think the canal is a life and death issue.

day after William A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected. With a dozen cities and towns to hear from, Bates had a lead of 32,315, but as the missing towns are all strong Republican, there is every indication that by last hour tonight that the plurality of the Republican candidate would be practically the same as that of last year, although the total vote may run higher.

The legislature remains practically unchanged so far as the Republicans and Democrats are concerned, but the Socialist party which had three members last year will have only one member from Brookton. The Socialist vote fell off considerably from last year and the failure to re-elect Depey, a Republican, was a heavy blow to party leaders and a member of the lower branch of the legislature for the past five or six years was one of the features.

The total vote was as follows:

Bates, Rep., 199,393; Gaston, Dem., 163,544.

In addition to electing their state ticket and holding the legislature, the Republicans were successful in retaining control of the governor's council which will be composed of five Republicans and one Democrat.

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# NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 3.—Based on returns from 115 voting precincts outside of Lancaster county (Lincoln) and Lancaster county, the Republican ticket carried the election of the entire Republican state ticket by not less than 10,000 plurality.

This election is considered conservative and newspaper returns tend to confirm it. The vote for the 15 precincts gave Barnes (Rep.), 9,642; Sullivan (Fusion), 8,192. The same precincts gave 225 votes for the Republican ticket and 99 for the Fusion ticket, a change so slight that it will require a Fusion landslide from an unexpected quarter to overcome the Republican plurality of 12,000.

First reports were all favorable to the Fusionists, but the later returns have almost wiped out the early gains. Lancaster county will give Barnes 2,000 plurality and this is the only precinct set Sullivan's expected plurality in Douglas. Returns from 180 precincts, including part of Lancaster county, give Barnes 14,532; Sullivan, 10,784. In each precinct the Republican carried 60 votes against 68 cast for Lewis, but this is the only precinct in which the Democratic candidate for either office received a majority over the Republicans.

Colorado City Figures.

	McKesson	Wilson	Knights	Devery	Low	McKesson
1st Precinct	196	1	10	3	12	93
2nd Precinct	10	2	4	4	1	93
3rd Precinct	123	22	9	7	8	116
4th Precinct	8	6	3	1	3	68

The total vote cast in the four precincts was as follows:

McKesson, Republican, 494; Wilson, Democrat, 288; Knights, S. I., 11; Devery, 3; Low, 1.

# JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Republicans in New Jersey today elected four of the six state senators and enough of the assembly to claim both houses. The election of the 80 members was elected in Union county, which is a defeat for Senator Keen.

The next senate will stand 14 Republicans and seven Democrats. In the house of assembly the Republicans will be 38 and the Democrats 42. The important elections in the state were the majority fights in Jersey City and Trenton. Mayor Keen, who was elected in Jersey City by a 1,000 majority, in Trenton Mayor Katzenbach, Dem., was re-elected by 475 majority.

Revised returns from Monmouth county showed the election of the Democratic members of the assembly there. The new house of assembly will consist of 38 Republicans and 24 Democrats.

# RE-ELECTION OF CUMMINS

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 3.—Returns received up to midnight indicate the re-election of Governor Cummins by a majority of at least 57,000 and of his associates on the Republican ticket by substantially the same pluralities. At Democratic headquarters so large a plurality is not admitted.

The legislative returns, although not complete, indicate material Democratic gains over two years ago, when the house gave 22 Republicans and 8 Democrats and the senate 40 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The Republicans will have a good working majority in both houses.

# NEW YORK STATE CITIES

New York, Nov. 2.—Republicans elect entire city and county ticket at Buffalo. No election for mayor this year. At Binghamton, mayor and entire Republican ticket is elected.

Syracuse elects Alan C. Forbes for mayor and entire city and county ticket.

At Elmira W. R. Cole (Rep.), defeats Mayor Sheehan (Dem.).

The Republicans carry Ithaca. Democrats carry Auburn except for a few minor offices.

At Oswego, the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

# GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN COLORADO

## Campbell, Lewis and Garrigues Triumphant Elected--Campbell's Plurality Is From 10,000 to 12,000.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 3.—Judge John Campbell swept the state of Colorado today by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 12,000 votes, thereby proving his own popularity and securing an endorsement of the people of the Republican organization in the state.

This result was achieved in spite of the fact that it was an off year and the vote in general throughout the state was much lighter than usual.

Not only did Judge Campbell secure an election by a sweeping majority but the only other two Republican judicial candidates in the field, Judge Garrigues, in the Eighth district and Judge Lewis, in the Eleventh district, were elected by pluralities ranging from 2,000 to 2,500.

Fairley's Statement.

Chairman Fairley, of the Republican state central committee, summarized the situation in a signed statement given out at a late hour tonight in which he said:

"We have carried the state by a plurality ranging from 10,000 to 12,000. This notwithstanding the fact that the grossest frauds were committed in the city of Denver. Judge Campbell, by his honest ballot, has carried the city and county of Denver by 2,300 votes and yet the Democrats, by their bare-faced frauds, claim an actual plurality of over 4,000. It demonstrates that the people of the state of Colorado are well satisfied with Republican rule and that they have the utmost faith in the honesty and integrity of Judge Campbell. We are now in shape to give President Roosevelt an overwhelming majority next year and keep Colorado in line for the Republican ticket for years to come."

Conceded by Milton Smith.

Milton Smith, the Democratic state chairman, said:

"Returns so far show that Wilson has carried this city by about 5,500 plurality."

# TELLER COUNTY REPUBLICAN Judge Campbell Given Good Plurality--Republican Assessor Elected.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 4.—The vote cast in Teller county reached a little over the 5,000 mark, or just about 55 per cent of the registered vote in the county. Returns received up to 2 a. m. show that the Republicans have elected the supreme judge and county assessor, while the Republican candidate for judge of the fourth judicial district is 200 votes behind his Democratic opponent.

The weather today was exceedingly fine and the reason for the small vote cannot be understood. The fight here in the county was a three-cornered one and will prove to be one of the closest ever held in Teller county.

The Vote in Detail.

The count at 2 o'clock was as follows:

For judge of the supreme court of the state of Colorado, John Campbell, Republican, 1,578; J. A. Knight, Socialist Labor, 19; Frank W. Owens, People's party, 82; C. Sweet, Socialist, 156; Adair Wilson, Democrat, 1,537.

For judge of the Fourth Judicial district, C. A. Chapman, People's party, 82; Eugene J. Schuchman, Socialist, 143; P. Devalut, Citizens Independent ticket, 1,339; E. H. Seibach, Democratic and People's, 1,231.

For county assessor, E. E. Bradley, Socialist, 127; W. A. Deary, Republican, 143; P. Devalut, Citizens Independent ticket, 1,339; E. H. Seibach, Democratic and People's, 1,231.

For county coroner, J. K. Cameron, Socialist, 242; James D. Deary, Republican, 1,800; H. E. Russell, Republican, 2,781.

Devalut, the Citizens Independent candidate, otherwise known as James F. Bell & Gensell, where his wound was made a hard race, having at his disposal money without limit, and everything that money could buy, and while it is understood that the men on the Republican ticket were expected to cast their vote for the Socialist-Citizens Independent candidate that many, when they reached the ballot box, they ascertained their meanness and voted as they saw fit.

Tonight some 200 Socialists and followers of Devalut, in a horn and drums, celebrated what they believed Devalut's victory, but as yet they are quite a little way from reaching that desired victory.

# SHOT AT BY AN ASSASSIN

TWELVE SHOTS FIRED AT CAPTAIN EWEN, THE STAR WITNESS IN KENTUCKY FEUD CASES—HE WAS NOT WOUNDED

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 3.—Twelve shots were fired at Captain B. J. Ewen, the star witness in the feud cases recently tried as he passed along the dark end of Walnut street tonight.

The shots were fired from a blind. Ewen, who went through his hat and another through the lapel of his coat, but none of them touched him.

He was walking along with Judge W. A. Mann at whose home he is stopping and the judge had just crossed the alley in front of Ewen when the firing began.

Bloodhounds have been sent for and will be placed on the trail of the would-be assassin before daylight. The assassin is believed to be wounded.

The entire detective force was assigned to the case.

From the blind end of the alley a path leads through a deserted graveyard which has several openings into a residence street. The bloodhounds as soon as they arrive here will get their scent from the bloody handkerchief. It is universally believed here that the attempted assassination was instigated from Bratton county sources.

# SURBER

Campbell, 31; Knight, 1; Owens, 4; Sweet, 15; Wilson, 4; Chapman, 1; Engley, 10; Lewis, 30; McKesson, 33.

# DOUGLAS COUNTY

Republican Candidates Will Have Small Majority in Upper County of the District.

Special to the Gazette.

Castle Rock, Colo., Nov. 3.—Three precincts in Douglas county gave Campbell 27 majority, McKesson 4 majority.

# LINCOLN COUNTY

Judges Campbell and Lewis Will Have a Majority of About 75-A Light Vote Felled.

Special to the Gazette.

Hugo, Colo., Nov. 3.—The vote in this county was very light today on account of bad weather. Hugo precinct gave Campbell and Lewis 35 majority, Field, Republican candidate for commissioner, gets 20 majority in county. The Republican majority in the county will be about 75.

# PUEBLO COUNTY

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Nov. 3.—Judge Campbell carried this county by an overwhelming majority. The vote was light but nevertheless the Republicans of this county rolled up a majority of 1,200 for their candidate.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 3.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon an explosion occurred in the rear of the Cripple Creek hotel which resulted in the injury of the fireman, George Washington, (colored).

The injured man was immediately taken to the undertaking parlors of Bell & Gensell, where his wound was dressed. After an examination it was found that he was badly burned about the head and face, but his wounds are not thought to be serious.

Washington was using some gasoline

# POURED GASOLINE ON FLOOR

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# ARENSDALE

Campbell, 58; Knight, 1; Owens, 5; Sweet, 15; Wilson, 4; Chapman, 1; Engley, 10; Lewis, 30; McKesson, 33.

# MONUMENT

Campbell, 46; Knight, 1; Owens, 2; Sweet, 4; Wilson, 30; Chapman, 1; Engley, 2; Lewis, 39; McKesson, 30.



## Fifty Years the Standard



## BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

## FINDS PLEASURE IN DIVIDING HIS WEALTH

Here is a man going to much trouble to distribute a fortune left by his uncle among people he knows only slightly, but he befriends the "old man" who has been his "kindness remembered" for his life.

This "kindness remembered" of his life is a sacred trust which A. J. Herschel will carry out. He has come to this country from Berlin, and is now at the Antlers, where he told his story last night.

"Maximilian Herschel," he said, "came to this country in '61, and engaged in business in New York."

"Upon one of his trips to London he met at a hotel, where he was stopping, a Mr. and Mrs. Simons, of America. They became very friendly, and together they returned to America. It will be remembered that in those days the trip across the Atlantic was very much longer than it is now, and in the journey these friends saw a great deal of each other, thereby cementing their friendship already begun in London. After their return to this country Mr. Herschel was a frequent visitor at the Simons' house. He made no other friends during the remainder of his life in New York, and he often told them that his one wish was to reward them for their kindness and hospitality to him, at the time he most needed it. He made them many little gifts, but as they were in very comfortable circumstances he refrained from doing more."

"Mr. Simons died many years ago, and after Mr. Herschel gave the daughter, Miss Simons, in marriage to William George of New York. The mother is still living in the metropolis."

"Last year, when my wife fell down,"

seriously ill, he was taken to St. Luke's hospital. While there, Mr. George was a constant visitor at his bedside, and did all in her power to alleviate his sufferings, and to minister to his comfort. This kindness was not without effect, for my wife, who when I left found he was going to the gave the key to his safe deposit box at the Metropolitan Trust company to Mrs. George. He said that it was his wish that she should look after the securities."

Maximilian Herschel made no written will, and I was sent to America as executor of his estate. In the division of the estate, will include Mrs. George. There are four legal claimants, a brother of my uncle, two sons and myself. I have nothing to do until the date, I shall travel to the Pacific coast, and return to New York after a visit to my mother. There have been so far no restrictions, and I think that I shall be able to wind up the estate within two weeks after my return, so that I can sail for home feeling there before Christmas."

It is a strange case, not only in that the old man remembered his friends, but also in that he would of himself have made no will, and yet he left a fortune to be divided among his friends and acquaintances.

Meanwhile Will Travel.

It shall be made to secure the letters of administration, and I shall travel to the Pacific coast, and return to New York after a visit to my mother. There have been so far no restrictions, and I think that I shall be able to wind up the estate within two weeks after my return, so that I can sail for home feeling there before Christmas."

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## EXTEND GROWTH

As a result of the investigations made in this vicinity by the bureau of forestry, important recommendations for the improvement of the Pike's Peak reserve will be made to the department.

W. J. Gardner, head of the party of experts sent out here four months ago, was in the city yesterday and gave an account of the work done and the recommendations to be made.

Experimental planting of trees will be recommended by the experts. In connection with his report, Mr. Gardner will submit a map showing the varying conditions on the different watersheds in this region. The Pike's Peak reserve will be divided into six sections, according to conditions, and the needs of each section will be explained to the bureau of forestry.

Congressman Brooks has said that he will further the recommendations that are made to the bureau of forestry. It was planned to break camp today, but the snow will be prolonged one week, according to Mr. Gardner.

All of the seven men who have had the work in charge have received their winter assignments. J. C. Plummer and H. B. Holroyd are to be sent to Washington, D. C., to the office of the bureau, to report the figures collected by them in their present work. Louis Krautter, Jr., A. E. Oman and C. W. Edgerton will go to the Kirby Lumber company in Texas, and A. S. Peck and Mr. Gardner have been assigned to southern California and will make investigations in the mountains there.

The work of the forestry bureau began July 6. The first camp was pitched at Seven Lakes. Since then, four different camps have been made, the second at Clyde station on the Short Line; the third at Summit on the Short Line; the fourth at Fountain Creek; and the fifth and last on the Bear Creek toll road, six miles from Colorado City.

Largo Area Covered.

The camps were occupied about four weeks at a time. During this time the experts were covering about 20 square miles in the neighborhood of each camp. Altogether, the area covered was about 80 square miles of the region south of the Cog road to the Peak.

The map which will accompany the report will show the patches of old timber, and the patches of young growth, which have come up since the larger forest fires. It will show the area of the forest reserve above timber line, and the several different sections of land which were once forested, but which have since been burned. Under the latter head will come the scattered growth of young trees which have come up since the fires, the burned lands, which now have considerable growth of quaking aspen, and the areas which have no growth of quaking aspen, and the burned land which has no seed trees to come up.

Topographical Features.

Again, the map will show the important road trails, railroads, water lines and reservoirs, creeks, streams of all sorts, and the more important ridges and mountains.

It is always indicated on a particular patch of timberland, of what composition it is.

An investigation has been made of the forest fire problem on the reserve, for the purpose of finding the effect of forest fires on the different slopes, and the time required to bring back the old conditions.

One of the most important discoveries made was the fact that a large part of the young growth is much older than one would think. The average age being between 20 and 40 years.

In one instance a tree 10 feet in height was found to be nearly 250 years old. Most of these trees are the Engelmann spruce variety.

From the conditions, all of the country was burned about 50 years ago, and there have been few fires of any extent since 1850.

The Cheyenne mining district, which does not belong to the forestry reserve, is in better condition than many parts of the reserve.

PLANS FOR THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Just an even 25 sets of plans were turned over by City Clerk K. M. MacMillan to the members of the Carnegie library board yesterday afternoon. The members of the library board met yesterday afternoon in the offices of Mayor Harris to open the plans and make preliminary inspection. It is expected that one or two more sets will be received today or tomorrow, plans which were sent to the Carnegie library in New York Saturday last, which, owing to the distance from Colorado Springs of the senders, have not reached Mr. MacMillan.

It will be some time before a final decision is reached by the board, but the remainder of the week to day work and hope to make a selection soon.

UP PIKE'S PEAK IN QUICK TIME.

To the summit of Pike's Peak in 40 minutes is the record for climbing the mountain to be made by the inspection car now being constructed in the shops of the Manitou & Pike's Peak cog railway. David Jones, master mechanic of the road, to fill a long felt want, is now superintending the manufacture of a light gasoline car, which is to carry officials of the road on trips of inspection.

The machine will be 4-horsepower and will have accommodations for four passengers. The wheels will be provided with regular flanges and the mechanism will be devised to work on the cogs. Special brakes will also be provided.

POULTRY SHOW—An important meeting in connection with the dog and poultry show will be held in the council chamber of the old city hall next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Those interested are requested to attend.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH A Movement of Scientific Interest Taken Up by Colorado college.

A Colorado branch of the Archaeological Institute of America is to be formed. This is a society founded in 1879 to pursue archaeological research in Greece, Italy and Palestine. It has its only office in the United States, at the University of Chicago, and has made special investigations in Mexico, New Mexico, and among the Indians of the southwestern United States. The society now wishes to extend their work to the study of the prehistoric and genuine archaeological work among the cliff dwellers of southwestern Colorado. The movement is being put on foot in Boulder and is being taken up by the University of Colorado, and the interest of all citizens of Colorado Springs is earnestly sought. On next Wednesday Prof. E. W. Kelsey of Michigan university, secretary of the Archaeological Institute, will come to the city to consult with persons interested, and to give a stereotypical lecture illustrating the work which has been done in classical lands.

The lecture given here will be either upon the buried city of Pompeii or upon the recent discoveries in the Roman Forum. It will be given at 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening, in the Perkins auditorium. At 4 p. m. Prof. Kelsey will meet with all persons interested, in committee, the place to be announced later.

It is noted that everybody who is interested in the preservation and in the study of the Colorado cliff dwellings will be present at one, and if possible, both of these meetings. Anyone who desires a copy of the journal of the Institute and a statement of its aims and methods may obtain such by application to Prof. Arthur Noyes, 10 Columbia street.

SENT BREAD TICKET AS A JOKE

Now Lawyer Will Collect on Promissory Note Which Had Been Outlawed by Statute of Limitations.

The shortcomings of the man who knows a little about law and thinks he knows a great deal more, were shown yesterday in a case involving Judge A. T. Crawford yesterday from a friend in Missouri.

George C. Ore of Mount Vernon, Mo., placed a promissory note in his hands for collection that was long past due, and, in fact, against which the statute of limitations had run. The note was for a considerable sum and bore the signature of a man who had lost his money after the note had been executed, but had signed it as a joke.

Knowing that the note was outlawed and that the maker could not be legally compelled to pay it, he asked Judge Ore to take the note and pay it, regardless of the fact. Several days after the note had been mailed, Judge Ore received a communication from the maker, enclosing a check for the amount of the note, with an accompanying letter in which he said:

"Sleeping in a day coach and eating sandwiches out of a lunch basket is not Miss Dorothy J. Wormuth's idea of traveling."

She is a governess, is Miss Dorothy J. Wormuth, and a very good governess at that, not an ordinary, everyday governess, but one of the imported kind, foreign bred and cultured to a degree that she takes into consideration when she signs a check.

Now, if there is one thing which Miss Wormuth has learned, it is how to travel. This has all come out in a suit which she has brought against her millionaire employer, George Stiles, for the sum of \$25,000, alleging that he had agreed to pay her expenses back to Philadelphia, where the family formerly lived, and have cried for several days before her disappearance and declared that she had all the care possible while she was in Pittsburgh, and could have called on him or any of her relatives for help, and it would have been given at any time.

Enjoyed Popularity.

Her brother-in-law says that Miss Kelsey was one of the most popular and popular of the city, and had no cause to be known of, for becoming a governess.

The letter closes with thanks to Mrs. Crawford for her interest in the matter, and expressing the hope that the police will be able to find the missing girl. Mrs. Crawford is requested to do nothing in the premises, until further instructions are received.

No further information was obtained by the police yesterday, although they still hold to the belief that Miss Kelsey is lying sick at one of the towns, Cripple Creek or Colorado City. Acting under the instructions of the girl's relatives, Chief Reynolds says that nothing will be done, until Mr. Rhody has been heard from further.

Such Audacity.

"When I got ready to go, however, Mr. Stiles handed me an ordinary railroad ticket, which I refused to accept unless I provided my own money for the first-class passage. I had come here first-class, and ate at the table with the family, and I did not intend to go back to the day coach. Mr. Stiles said that he would not do anything more, but my refusal to do anything more, I have never been in a court room before and I don't like it, but I know my rights and I intend to stand up for them."

Miss Wormuth's testimony was supported by another guest at the Antlers hotel, who testified that he had heard Mrs. Stiles say that she had sent Miss Wormuth back in the same manner she had come.

On the stand, however, Mrs. Stiles said she only agreed to provide a first-class ticket, and her testimony was supported by that of her husband, who said there was no agreement about a Pullman berth, and who laughed at the idea of \$2 for "tips" purposes.

JOHN MITCHELL IS ILL IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 2.—John Mitchell arrived in the city today after a short stay at the Ashland house, accompanied by his secretary. He was suffering from acute intestinal troubles when he arrived and at once consulted a physician, but the attack was not severe enough to compel Mr. Mitchell to go to bed.

BOYD PARK JEWELRY CO. Jewelers and Silversmiths 1014-CURTIS ST. DENVER

Popular Joint Ticket Agent Accepts Position in Denver.—Succeeded by MacLeod.

M. L. Mowry, who has been joint ticket agent of the Western Passenger association for the past year,

ORDER BY MAIL And Save Money

We have every facility for promptly and satisfactorily serving our out-of-town patrons through the Mail Order Department of this, the largest Department Store in the West. Our stocks embrace good goods of most every kind—wearables for men, women and children of every nature, and all that is needed in home furnishings. Our stock represents over \$2,000,000—all new, all up to date, all reliable.

SEND ADDRESS FOR OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE.

The Denver Dry Goods Company DENVER, COLORADO.

We pay express or freight on many lines.

Modern School of Business

Only first-class Business College in the west. Has best of everything—guarantees positions to its graduates.

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MAN THINKS HE SAW MISS KESLO ON PEAK

Girl Answering Her Description Called on the Caretaker of the Water System at Lake Moraine Thursday.

According to information received by the police yesterday, it is believed that Miss Margaret Kelsey was on Pike's Peak last Thursday.

The city's caretaker at Lake Moraine reported to police headquarters yesterday that he had seen a young woman answering the description of the missing girl. He said that a young woman called at his house near Lake Moraine about dusk Thursday evening, in company with another woman.

"The women were lost," he said, "and they asked me to take them to the Cog road. I did not have time to take them all the way, but I showed them the trail that led straight to it, and I don't think they could have got lost. The girl I think was Miss Kelsey, was dressed in a light tan jacket with a dark skirt; I could not tell the exact color, with a hat that looked to be almost black. She was a very light girl and I don't think she would weigh over 100 pounds, if that much."

The caretaker said he thought nothing of it at the time, because it often happens that persons lose their way in the mountains, and he paid no further attention to it until he saw an account of Miss Kelsey's disappearance in the Gazette, including a description of the girl. He remembered the young girl he had seen and took the first opportunity to report his experience to the police.

This brings the record of the girl's wanderings, since her disappearance two days nearer the present, but there is no additional clue that throws light on her subsequent wanderings. While it is still believed that she is sick, and that the police know enough about her to be able to find her, a few hours' notice, if it should be necessary, their silence keeps the matter a mystery, and the information furnished by the Lake Moraine caretaker adds an interesting link in the search for her.

GRAND ARMY MEN NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR

Nominations for the coming annual election were made at the business meeting of Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., at the Grand Army hall last night.

Postmaster Lo C. Dana, who has served as post commander during the past year, was re-nominated, but declined to accept the office for another year. J. K. Fiehl, H. H. Ross and Robert Waugh were nominated to succeed him.

A. C. Patterson was nominated for the office of senior vice-commander; L. H. Hines was nominated for junior vice-commander; I. H. Burt, quartermaster; Rev. A. A. Burleigh, chaplain; A. T. Blanchard, officer of the day; Dr. H. Cooper, surgeon, and Gen. L. E. Sheehan, judge advocate.

The election will be held the first Tuesday evening in December. At the meeting last night the post arranged for an open meeting to be held two weeks from last night, at which Department Commander Vaughn of Denver, is expected to be present and deliver an address.

A communication was read from Captain Hendershott, better known as "The Drummer Boy of the Hapsburgs," who may be secured to give an entertainment here with his son sometime next month.

HAD PASSED CENTURY MARK

DEATH OF COLORED WOMAN WHO WAS BORN 100 YEARS AGO, AND HAD BEEN A SLAVE—PIONEER OF COUNTY.

Mrs. Serilda M. Seymour, colored, who had nearly reached her 100th year, died last Monday night at the home of her son, William Seymour, on a road 10 miles northeast of the city.

She was freed from slavery at the close of the civil war and for the past 20 years had made her home with her son or a ranch in this state. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of this section.

The remains are in charge of Family Brothers.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE, . . . . .



# George W. Veditz Wins First Prize in the Stratton Home Contest

THE GAZETTE takes pleasure this morning in announcing the name of the winner of the first prize in the Myron Stratton Home contest.

He is George William Veditz, an instructor in the State School for Mute and Blind.

It is a curious as well as an interesting circumstance that a man teaching in a public institution should have been the one to win the first prize in a competition which concerned another institution of a semi public character.

It will be generally admitted that the suggestions that Mr. Veditz has made are excellent as well as practical, and doubt the fact that the author has had a wide experience as a teacher and pupil in public institutions has helped him in considering the matter of the Stratton Home.

The judges in the contest have had by no means an easy task. One of the first things which they discovered on reading the essays was that nearly every one of them had some good points—some more than others. It therefore became a question as to those which contained the best suggestions. Another point considered was that many of the essays which contained good suggestions also contained many which were either valueless or impracticable. Hence the judges in considering the matter were obliged to consider not only the essays which contained good points and which at the same time contained the fewest suggestions which were impracticable.

The essays were divided among the judges and each selected a few which he considered the best. These were then read a number of times aloud to the judges at a meeting at which all three were present. The result which was finally arrived at is given on this page.

The announcement of the first prize is made today. Next Sunday the second prize will be announced together with another, probably the one given the "Honorable Mention" by the judges in their decision.

The essays will be printed from time to time and the Gazette assures its readers that there will be no more interesting reading in the paper from week to week than these contributions. It demonstrates very clearly that there is a deep and intelligent interest in the building of this benevolent institution, made possible through the splendid philanthropy of W. S. Stratton.

## The Myron Stratton Home.

By George W. Veditz.

LOCATION, EQUIPMENT, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Had the philanthropic founder of The Myron Stratton Home been spared to take the initial steps in the practical up-building of his great benefaction, it is not unlikely that he would have selected a site near Colorado Springs, and neither too near to nor too far from the city.

He would not unlikely have undertaken the purchase of from one hundred to two hundred acres in the vicinity of Cheyenne mountain and canons, so that the children of his adoption, grown or small, might be near to nature's heart, and at the same time near enough to the city to prevent the city-born and city-bred among them from pining in rural isolation for an occasional sight of the busy streets that formed so large a part of their lives and which he, himself, enjoyed so well.

He would have these grounds parked either wholly or in part. He would have them shaded with trees, have paths and driveways, lawns and flowers and plenty of nooks for the aged and infirm to sit and rest, and tranquilly enjoy their past which must have been well-spent to entitle them to the privileges of the Home, and bless the memory of him who provided this haven for them after the fitful storms of life, though this last thought was perhaps further from his mind.

He would have endeavored to suit the buildings on

these grounds in location, size and equipment to the purposes which they were to serve.

For married couples he would have planned one or more large buildings of not more than two stories, with many bedrooms, all open to the outer air with sitting and reading rooms, a recreation room with tables for dominoes, checkers or cards, and perhaps a common dining room and kitchen.

For aged single men and women he would have planned separate buildings for each sex on the same lines as the foregoing. Probably he would not have separated cripples and others accidentally disabled unless to such an extent as to be helpless, but would have allowed them the companionship of their fellows so fortunate as to be sound in limb.

For children he would have planned separate cottages for the sexes, and, in addition to a home, would have provided teachers and schoolrooms and workshops and playgrounds and taken other necessary measures to fit them for the battle of life which for them would lie in the future, as for the aged it lay in the past.

The sanitarium for the sick he would locate in some quiet, pleasant spot in the grounds, and provide it with a resident physician, dispensary and trained nurses, and all the most approved sickroom appliances. He would not

want it to be an emergency hospital for the treatment of cases brought in directly from outside the Home, but for inmates taken ill at the Home and for the invalid who have sought and gained admission.

In addition he would very likely have included in his plans an assembly hall where lectures and concerts might be given to the assembled inmates of the Home.

All these buildings he might have arranged in three groups—those for the aged, those for the young, and the hospital group. He would very likely have arranged them in such a manner that while preserving the beauty of the landscape, they could be heated and lighted from one plant. A laundry, bakery and dairy would also form part of the equipment.

He would intrust the control of the Home to a board of five trustees. Very likely he would have named the friends whom he selected as executors of his will, to serve on this board. He would have provided that vacancies should be filled by the board itself, and would have endeavored to eliminate political considerations and make the board non-partisan.

Finally, in considering admissions to the Home, good moral character being presupposed, the preference would be given to applicants who have lived at least 15 years in Colorado, the last five in El Paso county.

## THE REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

The judges appointed by the Gazette to examine the contributions submitted upon the subject of the Myron Stratton Home, having considered these essays make their report as follows:

Essay No. 31—First prize.....	\$100
Essay No. 1—Second prize.....	50
Essay No. 29—Third prize.....	25
Essay No. 16—Fourth prize.....	10
Essay No. 9—Fifth prize.....	5
Essay No. 6—Sixth prize.....	5
Essay No. 15—Seventh prize.....	5

In making these awards the judges desire that it be clearly understood that these essays do not necessarily represent their personal views upon the subject of the Myron Stratton Home, but are in their judgment the best essays submitted and coming within the conditions of the contest.

The judges desire to give a special honorable mention to essay No. 44 for the excellence of its ideas and which especially commend themselves to these judges, but owing to the fact that it was deemed that this contribution did not come within the rules laid down for the contest, a prize could not be awarded to it.

Swing Bouche  
D. J. Donalson  
E. J. Donalson



George William Veditz

Winner of the Gazette's First Prize, Stratton Home Contest.

George W. Veditz was born in 1861 in Baltimore. He became deaf at the age of eight years. He never lost the use of his voice but kept alive the knowledge of language he had gained through the ear by constant reading. At 14 he entered the Maryland School for the Deaf. At 15 was appointed bookkeeper of the school and principal's secretary. At 17 assumed charge of the newly established printing office of the manual training department of the school. Two years later entered the National Deaf Mute college (now Gallaudet college), at Washington, D. C., the highest institution of learning for the deaf in the world.

Mr. Veditz in 1884 graduated with the highest rank in scholarship ever attained at the college, and became an instructor at the Maryland School for the Deaf, where he remained until 1888 when he accepted a call to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Veditz is first vice president of the National Association of the Deaf, was seven years chairman of the executive committee of that body, founder and first president of the Maryland Association of the Deaf, 15 years moderator of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf, vice president of the Gallaudet college alumni association. He is at present one of the committee of three to arrange for a World's congress of the deaf at St. Louis next year, having special charge of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He has also been invited to deliver the oration next year at the unveiling of a memorial to the late president of the Maryland School for the Deaf. He has been for the past year editor of the Index, the paper published at the Colorado school.

He was foreign editor of the National Exponent of Chicago, the most successful independent newspaper for the deaf published in this country, and finally and best of all, winner of the first prize in the Gazette Stratton Home essay contest.

At the recent meeting of the Marquette club in Chicago Hon. Frank S. Black, ex-governor of New York, delivered an address which has been the subject of a great deal of comment. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Marquette Club:

Every age, it seems to me, is a little better than the last. I find no comfort in continuous melancholy, and have never joined those cheerless souls who see in every passing cloud the whirlwind and the storm. Disaster is not a sign of genius. We are stronger every day. If this were not so, the machinery would break. Every hour, somewhere in this gigantic mass, new power is applied. The impossibilities of yesterday are the commonplaces of today. And yet, under this speed and strain and pressure, our countrymen have not faltered, but have grown to meet expanding needs with a strength and wisdom that are the marvels of the age.

A calm review of our career gives little cause for fear, but rather opens up those cheering prospects which are all aglow with confidence and hope. But confidence and hope are not enough. I have little faith in those whose songs are always pitched in accents of distress, but I have less in those who believe that great things can be expressed in fervent halloes. There must be some thing more than speech of fervor or solemnity. There is true in every place where ac-

## Governor Black on the Value of Enlightened Partisanship

complement is the purpose and principle is the guide. Politics is no exception. Gentility no more expresses its realities than bright uniforms express the great realities of war. Politics without principle is an imitation and a pantomime. It is no better when practised by those who hope for office than when followed by those who work to obtain office. Repose is no nobler than activity. The man who hopes is no better than the man who works. If there is no other difference between the two, the worker is the higher grade, and in every place where energy counts, will win, unless the people are misled. The tendency sometimes appears, to lose sight of principle and to belittle those who stand for it. In that tendency is a danger which is undervalued. In this country the fundamental stones are principle and endeavor. Upon these two has been reared a structure whose grandeur has no parallel, and whose promise affords to the struggling masses of the world their chief hope.

Seldom in the history of the American people has dreaming been a valid substitute for doing. But sometimes in the history of that people the stern warrior for principle's sake has been set aside for those who from afar have recounted the glories of the strife. In

times of peace, when the awful face of war is for a day withdrawn, the soldier may hobble past unpraised and unattended, but the time will come again unless our natures are made anew when the flash and stroke and solemn call will revive the lagging homage of mankind, when the gay attire of the hero of a day's parade will pass unheeded and the multitude will turn with grateful and unanimous remembrance to the uniform of the regular.

The true significance of things must not be lost. Wars were never won except by blood. Principles were never planted except by sacrifice. Deeds that are written across the sky were not achieved by men reclining in the shade. The secrets of the ocean and the exultation of discovery never came to him who only wrote his name in the puddles which follow a summer's rain. These things should never be forgotten. The realities of the world should never stand aside for phrases. The things that are should hold the waking eye, and visions should be kept for sleep. Gratitude should keep its index finger on the man who did, and not upon the one who said. Sophistry is a pleasing companion but a dangerous guide. A promise of a smaller favor yet to come will sometimes obscure the memory of a greater deed already done. All

these things are true in every avenue we tread. And politics, which at times is crude and soiled, but which at times is queen of all the sciences is no exception to this rule.

If politics is sometimes the scorn of sober minds she owes her degradation no more to those who have befouled her with the roughness of assault, than to those who by claiming virtues they never had, have gained her favor.

It often happens that in war the most glowing records of the fight are made by those who never left the sutler's tent. And when the war is over and soldiers come together in organized commemoration of their valor their spokesmen are not unlikely to be chosen from among those fluent brothers whose only warlike weapon was the telescope. And so it is in politics.

When battles have been fought and principles established by years of conflict and devotion, it too often comes about that the highest decoration adorns the brow of him, who, far from the heat of conflict denounced the cause or gave secret comfort to its enemies.

That disposition is wrong and its effects are worse. No contest can be long maintained except by those whose souls are in it, and no principle ever settled deep in a human heart that did

not make of him a partisan. Partisanship is nothing but conviction, and without conviction man wanders with neither star nor compass. He puts to sea without a rudder and lands on any shore where the natives are kind and the climate is serene. The politician who is not guided by a firm belief, will join any cause that offers him promotion and reward. He may cover himself with the cloak of non-partisanship, but non-partisanship is the disguise which ambition always wears when it travels under an assumed name.

I never believed in a man who did not himself believe in a cause. I never trusted a politician whose creed was so humane that he embraced under it all men and all opinions. Whoever repudiates in small things the principles he professes in larger ones proves his insincerity in all. The soundness of a doctrine is not determined by geography. If it is salutary for the country, every community and citizen in that country owe it support. It cannot prevail in the broader field if its friends desert it for a fancied benefit to local interests or personal ambition. A cause which means righteousness and progress in the world at large means the same thing in Chicago or New York, and whoever weakens that cause by aiding those who would destroy it, or

this country. Everything must be brought to a dead level. All landscapes are made smooth by reducing the elevations. He removes opposition only by surrender. No non-partisan was ever found upon a summit unless partisans had raised him there. Destitute of strong beliefs, he is destitute of great courage. His character has never aroused my admiration, his professions have never gained my confidence.

The spirit, which I profoundly admire is nowhere more exemplified than in the city where we stand. This wonderful settlement has proclaimed for many years the value of a consistent partisan purpose. Chicago is built upon no hypocrites or shams. She has never claimed her sole desire to be to uplift the lowly or curb the proud.

Her ambitions have been open, high and known, and once declared they have been pursued with a loyalty and zeal which has planted here one of the great and powerful communities of the world. That same spirit of courage and devotion which disclosed to the remote and unpenetrated forests here, the first white face, that benign figure whose name this club now bears, seems always to have its dwelling place upon this spot and to push out with incessant, kindling power into all the arteries of growth and change. You may build and grow; your fame and power may reach the outer boundaries of the world, but no riches can obscure, and no achievement can impair, the glory of that frail spirit, the partisan of an undying cause, that floated here through the dangers of the seventeenth century in the canoe of the French priest.



# THE ROMANCE OF OLD JOHN LAVERTY

A STUDY IN LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

BY GERTRUDE DUNN.

ONE OF the most interesting characters in Colorado Springs is old John Laverty, the "bottle man," as he is called by the few persons with whom he comes in contact.

For many years a paralytic, unable to do anything with his hands, he supports himself by collecting old bottles from the barrels in the alleys around town. He has a singular pride and sensitiveness about earning his living in this way, the pride one would naturally expect to find in a strong man suddenly deprived of his strength and henceforth forced to drag out the remainder of his days in poverty and helplessness. But in spite of all his misfortune, "Old John Laverty" is happy; so happy, that at times, he laughs until the tears run down his cheeks. He has the Irish wit and the Irish good humor, and it is probably through these, in his pitiful old age, he has become the philosopher he is.

It was on a warm, beautiful day that I went to call on this old man.

AN ODD MEETING.  
"Go up the steps on the east side of the barn," I was told, and as I picked my way, I looked up, and came suddenly upon a man standing upon the bottom step of the stairway. In answer to my question, "Is the old man upstairs?" he laughed heartily, and answered, "No, I'm the old man." Of course, he could not quite understand, at first, but when I assured him that I just wanted to have a little talk with him, he laughed again, turned around, and supporting himself by the railing, at last reached the landing, and unlocked the door. And then he

ushered me in with the hospitality, one would hardly expect from the occupant of a stable-loft.

"I guess you're one of those people I've heard about," he said, and when I waited, he said: "You're one of those reporters," and laughed again. "Where was I born? Well, let's see, I was born on the border between Canada, New York and Vermont. I've never lived anywhere very long, you might say; raised just like a leopard, in spots. I lived in Nebraska, though, once, for 17 years.

ALONE AND FORGOTTEN.  
"I have only one relative alive, a brother, and I think he is in California somewhere, but I haven't heard from him for 20 years." "You see there's nobody who cares very much for me," and instead of sighing, he laughed philosophically.

"Yes," he said, "you can never tell what's coming, until it reaches you," and he pushed back his old gray fedora and sat down in his chair with the careful precision, born of the long and intimate knowledge of the pain he has suffered.

Just then, an old gray and yellow tabby, which had welcomed me when I came in, jumped upon the table in front of him. He looked at it, and as if hidden away in the depths of the gray and yellow fur, he had found memories of the old days, he began, "It was just a little over eight years ago, that I was carried down to Colorado Springs from Cripple Creek on a stretcher; I had had a stroke of paralysis, and I have never known what it was to live since then," and there was a far away look in the old blue eyes.



"OLD JOHN LAVERTY."

BACK INTO THE PAST.

Was he thinking of the long years of deprivation and sorrow since then, or was he thinking of the many, many

sunny days before it all, when he could laugh and talk and be one of the actors in the play around him.

He lowered his head for an instant,

and a sigh, half smothered, escaped his lips.

Yes, John Laverty is still an actor—but his parts are chosen for him now—not the bright ones which appeal to him most, but the hideously pathetic ones, which the gay world does not see.

The old man went on, "I was taken to the hospital, where I stayed for three years, and one morning at 2 o'clock, I slipped out, I've never been there since, and as long as I live, I'll never go to another hospital again. Not that they didn't treat me right either, for the doctor who was the head physician there, was one of the best friends I ever had. I've been roughing it pretty hard ever since, until I came here a little over a year ago, and it's so much better here, with the little I can earn on my old bottles, than to be an object of charity," and I thought the old man's philosophy contained, perhaps, one grain of truth.

REBELLED AGAINST CHARITY.  
Charity has helped him, and charity has pitied him, with the pity that is akin to contempt, and 'he spirit of pride within him, cried out against it.

He has two rooms, which are kept so clean and orderly, that they would delight the eye of the most exacting housewife, and when I complimented him upon his neatness, he laughed again—he always laughed.

One room is his bed room, and in the other, he keeps his old bottles. He has row upon row, which he has gathered from the neighboring alleys, in the early hours of the morning, long before the city has awakened.

Several of the policemen in the city have heard of him, and take special pains

to collect the old bottles, which come in their way, and put them where the old man can get them on his early morning rounds.

The old man has never lost his money at drink or cards. "I always somehow preferred to earn the little I made, and then after I made it, I was stingy enough to want to hold on to it," he said, "and that's why I never gambled."

NEVER DROWNED TROUBLE.  
"As for drink, I have never touched a drop of liquor in my life; I was never brought up to it, and while I was in petticoats, I learned a lesson which I never forgot. I was out playing one evening, as it was growing dark, and I happened to see somebody lying on the ground by the fence. I called father, and together we got him in the house. He was a particular friend of the family, and one of the first men of the town. He was dead drunk, and as young as I was, I was so disgusted, that I never wanted to hear the word liquor, again."

And the honesty of the old blue eyes, can vouch for the truthfulness of this statement.

"I don't deserve any credit for it, because I never even wanted it, after that night. That one example was enough for me."

When I asked him if he had never married, he shook his head; the laugh of a moment before, died on his lips, and a shadow fell where the smile had been—and I knew that I had awakened a tragedy in his heart.

AN UNTOLD LOVE.

As I looked at him, I knew that it was no ordinary disappointment; that

of a sweetheart who had left him another; his drawn face and low head told me that the object of his early love, had been gathered to him, and his dim eyes showed the all through the years, he had never gotten. And so I led the conversation on to other things.

I asked him if he was fond of reading, and he said, "Yes, but you know my trouble is in my brain, and I can only read a few minutes at a time; I always get the Gazette before any else is up, and by night I have read it all through, every word in it; I could get all I want to read, but I get through reading the Gazette, my brain won't work any more."

"I remember well the last time I tried to write a letter; it was years ago. I got everything ready, paper and pen and ink, and went to a pretty place in the woods to write it. Everything was all right, far and I started in, but I couldn't write two words, when it was all over. So that's the last letter I ever wrote. I can't talk very long at a time either, it makes me nervous, and then my words gets mixed up." "But," he added, "I'm taking some treatment now, that I think will fix me up, by the time spring comes," and I wondered if, after all, it would be possible to live in this gray old world, without hope. Then I arose to go. He hobbled down the steps after me, to see that I got safely, and then gave me a hearty good-bye.

As I went on, I turned again in my path, to see that pathetically happy face, but it had gone, and in its place was only the memory of the piteous romance of "Old John Laverty."

## Alaska's Fine Exhibit at the World's Fair

S. T. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Alaska at the World's fair promises to astonish the civilized world, so convincing will be the array of products and the proof of resources that the men in charge of the exhibit from our far northwestern territory hope to dissipate forever the old idea, still lingering in some uninformed minds, that the United States in 1867 made a bad bargain when Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. This price was less than two cents an acre, and the transaction has turned out to be the greatest real estate bargain ever made in the history of the world, with the possible exception of the purchase of the Louisiana territory.

It is this fact that Alaska proposes to show at St. Louis next year, by arguments chiefly visible to the naked eye in the form of specimens of her varied products and in figures to support the claims. The Hon. Thomas Ryan, first assistant secretary of the interior, who has general charge of the Alaska exhibit, is now completing arrangements for the fair, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who will be in direct charge of the exhibit, is preparing the details of his work.

Dr. Jackson, who is one of the few survivors of the heroic party that accompanied John C. Fremont on his pathfinding expedition, has spent much time in Alaska and is the author of a valuable book on that territory.

THREE BUILDINGS.  
Alaska will have a group of three buildings at the fair. They will stand on Forsyth avenue, south of the Administration building. The central and main structure will be built from plans drawn by government architects, but it will be flanked on each side by smaller buildings, which in themselves will serve to show the World's fair visitor something peculiarly Alaskan.

These two buildings now stand in Sitka, Alaska, and will be taken apart and brought to the World's fair, to be set up again, just as they were built years ago by native Alaskans. Thus the native architecture in some respects fearfully and wonderfully conceived, will have its standing exhibit. Perhaps the most interesting features of the native buildings will be the totem poles. One of these buildings will be a Hydash Indian house, with a totem pole at each corner. In the Hydash village, nearly every house has its totem pole, from 20 to 60 feet high, and in some instances the entrance to the house is an oval hole cut in the carved log which forms the totem column. To the Alaskan Indian this

pole serves in the nature of a shrine; it is his holy of holies, and without such an adjunct it is doubtful if the Alaskans who are to be brought to the World's fair could be induced to remain during the exposition. In some of the totem poles the ashes of cremated chiefs are placed. Others are heraldic, representing the family orders; they stand for the coat-of-arms prized by more highly civilized families.

MINING EXHIBITS.  
Alaskan mining and agricultural methods and products will form a considerable part of the exhibit, but perhaps the general visitor will be more deeply interested in the groups of natives who will be brought to St. Louis. Each of the Indian tribes will be represented by picked specimens of men, women and children.

Tongue twisting names some of these people have, and the names of their towns and rivers present like difficulties.

There will be women from Atka and Attu, enigmas in themselves, but all will be able to understand and appreciate the fine basketry which they will show. These women will bring the material and weave baskets at the fair. From the valleys of the Yukon, the Koyukuk, the Tanana, the Kuskokum and the Copper rivers will come the queer natives, showing their various modes of living, hunting, traveling and laboring. Some of the Alaskan tribes to be represented are the Thlingis, the Hydash and the Tsimshians. The latter people hold slaves and some of the big chiefs will bring along their private valets, cooks, chambermaids, and other servants, all bound to do the bidding of their master.

Some of these tribes live under a rude communal system, in which they are said to be happy and measurably prosperous.

The great canoes which they use in fishing in the mighty rivers of their country will be shown, together with their primitive fighting gear, rude tools and totem poles.

Two types of the Eskimo are to be included in the exhibit of natives. One tribe is made up of men and women more than six feet tall, of great strength and wonderful agility, while the members of the others are short and thick. The Eskimo will bring his dogs and reindeer, his harpoons, spears, lugs, traps, house and workshop. Masks and drums also will be included in his paraphernalia, and with these he will show the people how he manages to amuse himself during the long Arctic winters.

The Aleut, a bow and arrow Indian, will show how he used to chase the sea which he wrote:

"No more wonderful drawing, take it all in all, exists by his hand than this one, and the sky is the most exquisite in my own entire collection of drawings. It is quite consummately true, as all things are when they are consummately lovely. It is, of course, the heaping up of the warm rainclouds of summer, thunder passing away in the west, the golden light and melting blue mingled with yet falling rain, which troubles the water's surface, making it misty altogether, in the shade to the left, but gradually leaving the reflection clearer under the warm opening light."

Another interesting fact about the drawing is that Ruskin in speaking of it attempted his often quoted explanation of Turner's attitude toward the

lotter in his queer boat called a bidark, the construction of which still puzzles the white man who has settled among the tribe. The Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, has written recently that the natives are eager to learn the ways of the white man, and that they express great interest in the World's fair. "Every fellow who can raise the car fare intends to go," says the governor.

Alaska will make a special exhibit of her fisheries. The salmon, the cod, the halibut, the herring and the porpoise are more or less familiar to the public, but in addition to these fishes, Alaska will exhibit the colchican, the beluga, the shark, the thrasher, the sea lion, the fur seal, the walrus and the whale; while the front of the native buildings described above will be embellished with carvings of the whale killer, a monstrous fish which is said to destroy the leviathan of the deep with ease.

GOLD TO BE SHOWN.  
Gold in its native condition will be shown, the white quartz containing the precious ore being a part of the exhibit. Strata of sand-bearing gold will also be seen, and the gold in the flats beneath the frozen tundra of the Nome district will be shown in the shape in which it is found. Lead, copper, tin, iron and silver, all of which are found in that wonderful territory, will have place in the exhibit.

One frequently wonders what kinds of vegetables and cereals can be grown in Alaska. It is commonly supposed that the country is too frigid in climate for successful agriculture. To offset this idea Alaska will bring to the fair splendid specimens of native-grown potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, lettuce, celery, rhubarb, horseradish, peas, beets, carrots, parsnips, oats, rye, barley, wheat, flax, and hay grasses of many kinds—in fact, practically everything that is grown in Iowa or Illinois.

The animal section of Alaska's exhibit will be interesting. Here the fur, famous in commerce and the animals that wear them will be seen. Foxes of five distinct hues will make an interesting feature; they are black, silver, red, white and blue. White, black and brown bears; the marten, the mink, the wolverine, the beaver and the ermine, all will serve to illustrate the fur products of Alaska.

Alaska, Day at the exposition will be October 18, 1904, which is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the transfer of Alaska to the United States. On this day it is expected that a very large representation of the 63,000 inhabitants of the territory will attend the fair.

vulgarity of English low life, asserting that while the master probably despised it he had at the same time a racial liking for it. The ship's boats in the foreground of the picture are filled with the British "jackies" who are skylarking with the women of the town—a scene, undoubtedly, in the reality, of rather coarse reveling which Turner has somehow transformed into one of beautiful pageantry.

One significance of this addition to the already considerable gathering of original works by Turner in and around Boston is that for students of the fine arts the best opportunity offered anywhere on this continent for study at first hand of this master, who is more and more becoming recognized as one of the very greatest, is right here. Besides the Devonport drawing

just acquired, three other admirable examples hang together on a screen in the Fogg museum; a study of the Simpson pass, full of subtle gradations of light on the mountains, and two earlier architectural drawings in water color. Here, too, is displayed one of the best series of prints, the Liber Studiorum; and here are copies from Turner made by Mr. Ruskin's assistant and excellent water colorist, William Ward.

The growth of the Turner collection as a depository for a selective, yet comprehensive exhibit of the work of great masters and important periods in the history of the fine arts. The Fogg museum at Harvard is unique among the world's art treasures solely at their educational value. Such institutions as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum in New York or the Art Institute in Chicago necessarily accept works of art that are interesting from various points of view, whether historical or decorative, or constructive or even scientific. But the Fogg museum stands for an attempt to present to students of the fine arts typical work, whether original or in the form of reproductions, of the highest importance. In following out the design the management has already come into possession of some of the most admirable art treasures in the United States, among many others—the original marble statue of Meleager, belonging to the fourth century B. C. and certainly far and away the most important piece among the few original examples of antique statuary in the western hemisphere; a number of paintings by the Italian masters, such as a "Madonna and Child," a noble composition attributed to Giovanni Bellini; and "The Procurator of St. Mark," which has been generally assigned to Tintoretto; a large group of copies in water color from Italian masters, made by Professor Charles H. Moore, head of the department of fine arts in the university; the nucleus of an important collection of the works of English landscapists in water color, of whom Turner was certainly the chief figure, though such men as Samuel Prout and David Cox were also notable.

In these collections the Turners, by reason of their artistic merit and their importance to students of the history of art, take an important place.

WIND SHIELD RECORDS.  
Casper Whitney Thinks That Some Late Figures Should Not Stand as World's Records.

Perhaps it is true that the horse-drawn wind shield will be no greater factor in the reduction of the two-minute mile trotting record—as the running horse seems to have about reached the limit of usefulness—but it is undeniable that this same shield was a telling element in Major Delmar's equalling the Lou Dillon record. In Prince Albert's mile paced in 1:57, and in Lou Dillon's 2:05 mile to the old-fashioned sulky. The gentleman who assumes responsibility for the wind shield used at the Empire City track when Prince Albert went the mile two seconds faster than the world's record of Dan Patch, and Major Delmar beat his own record of 2:00 1/4 by a quarter second—claims that "the wind shield is of decided advantage to the horse, probably three or four seconds when properly rated." Unquestionably the shield is of material assistance and as much as claimed for it, then the performances—with wind-shield attachment—of Lou Dillon and Major Delmar and Prince Albert this season are to be viewed as exhibitions only and Maud S. and Dan Patch still reign, for they made their great records without the aid of such device. The secretary of the Empire City Trotting club, Mr. Alfred Reeves, naively says, in his plea for the wind shield, that "people who attend race meets are little concerned as to just how records are broken so long as the horse travels faster than he ever traveled before in his history." Mr. Reeves sounds the characteristic American note—the craze for records; the frenzy for winning. It makes no difference how a record is made so long as one is made. Such seems the prevailing note in American competition.—Casper Whitney in November Outing.

## How One American City Observes November 1st

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31.—All Saints' day is one of which people in many cities may have to be reminded because, whatever the delights of Halloween, the first day of November certainly has no especial significance in most sections of the United States. In New Orleans, however, it assumes great importance and certainly constitutes an interesting reminder of the Latin origin of the city. It is essentially the local substitute for Decoration day—the feast of the sainted dead, the day on which the town drops all business, cares, when rich and poor, black and white, the aristocratic landed proprietor and the humble toiler on the levee, inspired alike by the sentiment of the day, meet on common ground to pay tribute to the loved and lost.

New Orleans celebrates this festival

tombs rather than in graves, those of wealthy families being often elaborate mausoleums surmounted by statues and adorned with bas-reliefs; those of poorer people, vaults of brick covered with stucco.

The sight of a New Orleans cemetery on All Saints' day is not easily forgotten by the northern visitor. The brilliant autumn sunlight falls upon a gleaming city of white, throwing into sharp relief the delicate chiseling on costly tombs; and as the "stranger stands beneath the arched gateway and looks down the long streets shaded by the verdure of semi-tropical trees and flanked by glorious displays of flowers, he gets an illusion of that other city of stately splendor which sits "by the crystal sea." New Orleans, beneath its gayety, is intensely religious and tenderly reverent toward the departed,

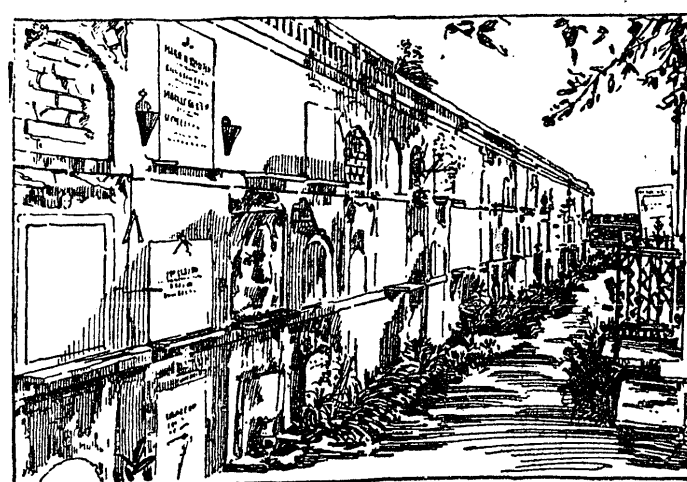
ranged as to include them all. The old lines of Canal and Esplanade streets touch many of the most famous, and among which is the Metairie, by far the finest in the city and one that in former days fulfilled far different functions from those to which it is now devoted.

What is to say, the Metairie once was the site of the famous Jockey club course of the Jockey club of New Orleans, one that has witnessed some of the most splendid turf contests of America. Here in 1853 the great races between Lexington and Leconte were fought to a finish in the presence of enthusiastic multitudes for purses of fabulous size. Local horsemen still regard another famous day on which Colonel Wells and Duncan F. Kenner, both rich, wealthy and aristocratic, mounted their own horses and rode against each other for a purse of \$2,000, the colonel losing the race by reason, as he always claimed, of his greater avoirdupois. Today the last vestige of the racing times have vanished, for the Jockey club went out of existence in 1870, and the land on which the track was contained was purchased by Charles T. Howard, of Louisiana State Lottery fame. It has been developed into one of the loveliest cemeteries in all the south, with an extensive system of lakes and lawns. Amongst its most beautiful monument tombs is that of the Army of Tennessee, upon which rises the equestrian statue of General Sydney Johnston. The tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia is equally imposing and bears a statue of General Stonewall Jackson. This tomb for two years contained the remains of Jefferson Davis, which were afterwards removed to Richmond.

A little shrine which has become famed far and wide for its miraculous cures has given name and fame to the cemetery in which it stands. This is one which was erected to St. Roch, as the result of an apparent miracle during the epidemic of yellow fever which visited New Orleans in 1866-67. Modern scientific discoveries had made such epidemics impossible. At that time Reverend Fr. Thevis, for many years the reverend priest of Holy Trinity church, made a vow to St. Roch that all his flock were spared he would erect a chapel to the saint. Curiously enough—so tradition has it—although the city was fearfully fever-swept and thousands died, the epidemic did not touch the reverend priest and his flock. The good priest when the epidemic passed remembered his vow and with his own hands built the little chapel from which St. Roch's Santo Cemetery takes its name. The little ivory-tined shrine where on any day one may witness devout pilgrims traversing the Via Dolorosa, is far larger than an ordinary living chapel, but its fame throughout the United States has become great. The pilgrims entering at the cemetery gate, purchase a candle and place it in a holder at the foot of the altar. The pilgrims to the patron saint are then said to have when repeated nine times on nine different days they are alleged to work miracles.

Young girls seeking husbands frequently frequent the shrine of St. Roch. In European shrines devoted to the saint it used to be the custom for maidens to walk barefoot from the homes to the chapel, carrying bundles, but this feature of the superstitions is not observed in modern New Orleans, where girls ride in the trolley in the trolley car instead of on foot. Very many of them do visit the shrine, however, and it is said that a devout prayer for a husband has never yet been denied to a New Orleans maiden.

Beneath the altar rest the remains of the founder, Fr. Thevis, and on either side is a collection of crucifixes, candles and other emblems which bear eloquent testimony to the cures wrought



VIEW IN NEW ORLEANS CEMETERY.  
The Paths Are Lined by Solid Rows of Vaults in Tiers.

in a way that justifies the epigrammatist who gave it the title of "the city of the carnival, the Creole and the crab." Of fetes and festivals there is no end in the Crescent city, and for here among the tombs that are banded together in confusion, are interesting reminiscences of the olden days. Threading one's way through the tortuous alleys, one not infrequently stumbles upon a tomb bearing this inscription: "Mort sur le champ d'honneur." Indeed at the very gateway of the cemetery on the left as one enters stands a weather-beaten slab on which may be deciphered: "Ci git J. Peut de l'honneur. Age 26 ans." (Here lies J. Peut Berton, Born in Bordeaux. Died a victim of honor. Age 26 years.) Not far away is another slab which in reference to a similar tragedy, says simply, "Poor Charlie, X. S." These tombs, and very many others like them, recall the fact that New Orleans in the old days was under "the code" and that dueling was the disastrous passion of its high-born youth.

Probably the quaintest of the city's many burial places is the little cemetery on Louisiana street known as the "Pepe Luis," called after a famous Spanish swordsman of that name. Pepe Luis, besides being a master of the sword and a famous duelist was curiously enough, sexton of the little cemetery that bore his name; and it was commonly said in his lifetime that he maintained the place as a convenience for interring his own victims. At any rate, he is known to have killed 16 men on the field of honor, and to have ministered to the funeral obsequies of several of them.

The other cemeteries of New Orleans—and there are many of them—are among the show places of the city and are very easy of access to the tourist because the routes of the New Orleans model street railway system are so arranged that they pass through them.

One of the most interesting of these is the "City of the Dead," so appropriate to a cemetery as in the quaint depot town. Here, since the water oozes copiously when one digs even a few feet beneath the surface, all bodies have to be interred in



# The Order of the Penitents

BY JOSIAH FLYNT AND FRANCES WALTON.

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It is a matter of course that Mrs. Minick is the efficient cause of her husband's prosperity. It is the theory in the United States that a good woman is at least that, and the scribes, who are scrupulously careful to avoid scandal, profess unbounded admiration for that theory. Mrs. Minick, "her man the virtues of diligence and self-denial; she put the reins on. In his own colloquialism, she made him 'hustle the dust.'"

The reasons why he should hustle were explained to him by Sadie with a firmness and determination to carry her point that gave Minick no alternative except to do as he was told. Minick, chief could not have been any more explicit in giving him a professional "steer."

"I want that apartment up in Harlem, and I want it furnished the way you want it," declared Sadie. "I've been married more than six years, and I'm tired of hearing what you're going to do when you've got your pile. You've got a big enough pile now to get out of this floor, where we've lived since our wedding day. I want to save money as much as you do, but we're not paupers, and I'm not going to live like one, and I'm not going to have Sadie grow up in a place like this."

"I'll square with my money," said Minick. "Don't I divvy with you?"

"I ain't complaining about what you do with the money you get; I'm simply telling you that you got to get more."

"How much more do we need?"

"All we can get."

The illustrious Minick was a special favorite in the cab case of the A. A. & B. railway. He made no progress

of which, however, Diprose himself hastened to gain possession.

"I trust you are not hurt—very awkward in me, I am sure," said one of the young men, solicitously lingering.

"Not at all," said Diprose.

"We were rushing to keep a date, but we did not intend to take time to look where we were going," said the other young man, barked, while he smoothed the nap of his hat with his coat sleeve.

"I ought to have looked where I was going myself—as much my fault as yours," said Diprose cordially. "If you stay to explain you will miss your date."

"Good afternoon," said the young men together, and entered the cab.

"Good morning," said Diprose, and made his way to the office of the A. A. & B., where he discovered that the small valise he held in his hands was not the same, except to the eye, as the small valise he had dropped on the pavement, and that the contents thereof were not the same, nor of equal value; and all of any consequence that he could remember of the two young men was that they both had sandy heads, neatly trimmed, and hands nearly gloved.

Therefore the illustrious Minick arrested John Bladen and let him go again, and arrested a chairman and let him go again, and the higher officials of the A. A. & B. employed friends and confidants of the illustrious Minick to keep Harold Diprose constantly in sight.

Two days after the adventure of Harold Diprose and the magic handbag there was arrested in the streets of a city, which a courtesy toward and even a regard for the safety of their friends (and themselves) inclines the scribes

illustrious Minick.

Thomas Burpee and William Maris, the two great personages in striped clothes that Minick included in his list of distinguished acquaintances, were men whom he found very valuable to interview when there was an addition to the Order of the Penitents. Although they might not know the newcomer personally, if he had any real standing in the underworld society they were pretty likely to be able to tell the degree of distinction, and to estimate more or less correctly the probable amount of "fall money" it was reasonable to suppose he had at his disposal. In such matters the underworld is very much like the upper—both worlds keep "tabs" on their celebrities, and the "A number one gun," like the millionaire, is classified in a "social register" and a "who's who."

It was the opinion of Thomas Burpee and William Maris, particularly because they knew the class he belonged to, and partially because they had heard of some of his most recent enterprises, that Milly Matches was a penitent who would be glad to pay hard cash for mitigations of discipline. Therefore, Minick made haste to have an interview with the omnipotent and worldly-wise Noaker.

"You mean the man has the stuff?" asked Noaker, after Minick had told him of the reported financial status of Milly.

"That's what Burpee and Maris say."

"It ain't hardly right for a man to have the stuff and not to learn the use of it. Seems irregular like, an' a kind o' burlin' his talent."

"Think Hell's Kitchen 'ud learn him?" Hell's Kitchen, in the speech of people who do not know what it means to work there, is the foundry.

best work in prison. He sized them up in the hope to read in their faces what their errand was. Timlin winked at him; Culp also winked.

"Tain't none o' my business, but if it was me," said Culp to Timlin, "I'd take the first chance I got to have a word with Minick, an' I'd talk business with him."

"I'd talk rocks," said Timlin.

"Rocks is business," said Culp.

And both men passed on.

The opportunity to have a word with Minick Milly discovered in the prison garden one Sunday afternoon, when the penitents were free to receive their friends.

"Say, boss," said Milly abruptly, "I'm too thirsty for de foundry; I sweat more'n I kin drink; I'd like a shift."

"You are gettin' pretty white an' thin," said Minick critically, "but the Stir ain't no thoroughfare. I can't do nothing for you."

"You kin do I guess."

Minick did not admit explicitly that he could even try; he stood mute.

"Come," urged Milly, "I ain't in for no free show; I got the rocks."

"How d'you like the insane ward?" asked Minick.

"Name de price," said Milly.

Minick was much too "slick" to name a price or to name anything, but any man may ask a question.

"Could you raise five hundred?"

"Try me," said Milly, "though five hundred's stiff."

"Take it or leave it," said Minick, and there fell a silence for a while.

"Got to put up any looney spiel?" asked Milly.

"Possibly you had better," said Minick, and they discussed the looney spiel. That evening Milly betrayed oddities of an astonishing kind and variety. He was laid off at the foundry, and within a week it was noised abroad that Hell's Kitchen would know him no more. He was "crippled under de hat." He was confined in the insane ward, which is a misnomer.

Thomas Burpee, too, was confined in the insane ward, and confidences in that ward are as inevitable as in the workshops and dining hall, the only difference being a greater freedom of expression allowed to the penitents who are "crippled under de hat." Garrulosity is the inalienable right of the "bug house"—if they have rocks. And the ease with which he had got out of the foundry set Milly a-thinking with almost as great lucidity, as had the pain in his back.

"That bloke Minick straight?" he asked one day after he and Burpee had discovered that they were both technically of unsound mind.

"How d'you mean straight?"

"Can he keep his clapper quiet?"

"If it's made interestin' for him, I guess he's got his mit out like the rest o' 'em."

"Case o' dough, eh?"

"That's my experience with him. He ain't the warden graft together."

"Ever know him to ditch any o' the guns in here?"

"Not when there was dough to be made."

"I guess him an' me'll chew the rag."

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The conference took place in Milly's cell, where Minick called on him according to instructions delivered by a "trusty." There were very few prefatory remarks.

"See here, boss, this is an A. No. 1 shop an' all that, but confinement's bad for my health. What's the chance o' makin' a spring?"

This was a bold question for a penitent to put, but innuendo was not one of the habits of the insane ward.

"How much coin you got?"

This counter question was not bold. Minick was playing with loaded dice. No penitent's word ever would be accepted in preference to his.

"Twenty-five thousand plunks. I'll give you half. Take or leave it."

Six months after Milly Matches had demonstrated his sagacity by becoming an inmate of the insane ward, his mental condition was inquired into by the physician of the retreat, and it was decided that he was fit once more to do his task in the work-shop. It was the physician's opinion that Milly's trouble had been merely an acute attack of melancholia, or hysterics, or an uncertain thing somewhat comprehensively called "fits," or a combination of all three, and he said that Milly would in all probability serve the rest of his sentence in the work-shop, without a recurrence of his disorder. To the end that he might learn a trade which would relieve him of the chagrin of being a dependence on the public after his release, it was deemed advisable by the authorities that he be put to work in the shoe shop, the cobbler's trade being notably a sedative to perturbed minds.

Milly had been in the shoe shop some three weeks, under the surveillance of the indulgent Timlin and Culp when he was reminded of a trade that he had learned in another retreat of penitents in another state. He began to study the possibilities of a shoe box as a temporary place of residence. Contemplation tempted him to put his ideas into practice, and he persuaded the gracious Timlin and Culp to employ him in the boxing department. He was left pretty much to himself in this work, and he was able to make experiments. In about a week he was convinced that with a little squeezing a shoe box carefully constructed might shield a man's body from rain and storm, at least until he was outside of the prison walls. This conclusion was, in itself, of no seeming interest to any one, least of all to the illustrious Minick, but Milly displayed lively impatience to consult the illustrious Minick in regard to these ideas. It was just possible that the physician had been wrong and that Milly was still crippled under the bat. A bit of the dialogue between Milly and Detective Minick, when next they met, might have seemed to confirm the possibility.

"Can't nail the top on myself; I s'pose Timlin can do it unless he's forgot how to wink," said Milly.

Why he was not as fit as Timlin to drive a nail, and wherein a member-lag to wink was essential to that operation, did not appear.

"Timlin can wink," said Minick.

Possibly Minick was "bughouse," too. "An' stripes ain't pretty in the open



DREW A REVOLVER. "SNAPPED A PAIR OF HANDCUFFS"

In the case for some time, except in the matter of lengthening the expense account which the railway officials unhesitatingly audited and allowed. He and Mrs. Minick took a little jaunt to Atlantic City, where they stayed a week till the "hot wave" passed. The railway officials did not see the expense of that trip in the account which he audited, but they were there. The railway officials were too much concerned about bringing the guilty parties to justice to show themselves difficult about details. The facts of the case, as they appeared in the public prints at that time are these:

Harold Diprose, paymaster of the A. A. & B., was accused of the first of the month to draw a considerable sum from the private office of Abbadie & Co., bankers and brokers, which he took up the line to be distributed on the different divisions. He usually was accompanied by one John Bladen, mischievous athlete and special officer in uniform, by way of bodyguard. The evening before the robbery occurred John Bladen fell into a conversation with two men of whom he could not give no description what he saw except that they had ill-kempt hair, and were dressed in soft hats and untidy, loose-fitting clothes considerably the worse for wear.

The next morning John Bladen was absent to present himself at the office of Abbadie & Co., and he stated later that he must have been given "peter-peter" but in support of this statement he could give the officials of the A. A. & B. nothing whatever but his own word.

When Harold Diprose left the side of Abbadie & Co., bankers and brokers, that afternoon, he was so violently jostled by two stylishly dressed men hastening toward a cab that he stood in waiting for them that he held for a moment on the small valise in which he carried his notes. Both young men apologized profusely, and one of them, whose hat had toppled off in the encounter, stooped to pick it up, and then also to hand Diprose his valise,

to keep concealed, a clean-shaven, stylishly appareled young man, known to the profession as Milly Matches, No. 2547. His nom de guerre he had acquired in the years when he was learning his trade; he had disguised himself as a girl in the time of his slim, beardless youth and had sold matches on the streets and done other things of the kind. It was because of the other things that the number had been added to his name. He was committed for the moment to a local house of repose, and ultimately, after certain tedious ceremonies, to the refuge of the Order of the Penitents, of which the great Noaker was the official warden. The particular events which had led to his joining the Order of the Penitents had occurred some ten days before the adventure of Harold Diprose and the magic handbag. Milly Matches had strolled into the main entrance of one of the principal theaters in the nameless city at a time between the second and third acts of the play, when the corridor was not occupied. He had presented his basket and a revolver at the ticket office and requested the man in evening dress behind the trolleys to "shell out." The man afterward explained that he had thought of dodging and taking chances, but he had a family and did not have his life insured. Neither did he dodge; he shellied out.

"Good evening" to you; it's a large fine evenin'," said Milly Matches, and "moaned," finding, by a fortunate coincidence, a horse and buggy near the theater entrance. Milly Matches first joined the Order of the Penitents in the course of which the great Noaker, the warden, the great Noaker was not fulfilling the duties of that office for his "health." The warden of such a refuge is commonly expected to find it or to make it a "good thing," and deeply as the scribes deplore the facts, they are compelled in justice to state that he had paid for the opportunity. For the rest, they permit themselves to record certain conversations and bits of narrative which came to their knowledge through their friend the

illustrious Minick.

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In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

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If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you, to show you what Liquozone is and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer must not appear again. Fill out the blank and mail it to the Liquid Oxygen Co., 221-23 E. Kinzie St., Chicago.

My disease is \_\_\_\_\_

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

515 Give full address, write plainly.

A physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be glad to supply for a test.

## IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN NEW MEXICO

### EXAMINATION MADE BY ENGINEERS OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE INDICATES THAT THEY ARE FEASIBLE.

A preliminary examination has been made by the engineers of the United States reclamation service of two important projects in New Mexico, known as the Honda and the Uton Lake projects. A cursory examination indicates that each project is feasible from both an engineering and a financial point of view.

The land on the Honda project which could be irrigated to advantage amounts to possibly 15,000 acres, and the first estimate of cost of putting the water on the land is about \$20 per acre. Land which can be irrigated most easily from the Honda reservoir is nearly all in the hands of private parties, so that the question of reclamation would cause no trouble. It is all first-class irrigable land, free from alkali, and because of the underlying limestone formation, it will never be troubled from that source. The lands if watered will be easily worth \$100 an acre when planted in alfalfa or corn, and if used for fruit raising will eventually have a higher value. The works contemplated for this project are the enlarging of the natural reservoir and an inlet and outlet canal, which involve no engineering difficulties.

The land on the Uton Lake project is all government land with the exception of a few claims bordering the river. This land is underlain by a very porous red sandstone, which will probably afford good subdrainage and prevent trouble from alkali. The reservoir site is an excellent natural depression and will hold 100,000-acre feet

without any expense except for the earth works, which will be in red sandstone.

The works contemplated in this project are a dam and head works on the Pecos river about 10 miles above Fort Sumner, about 38 miles of canal to carry 1,200 cusec in times of flood; three structures at crossings of creeks; the necessary outlet works, including a tunnel 7,000 feet long, and about 30 miles of distributing canals on the lands to be irrigated. A rough estimate of the cost of this project is \$100,000,000, or \$15 per acre. There is little doubt that this land would all be settled up rapidly as it is within 20 miles of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad, which line would undoubtedly build a branch to this section.

There are, however, some uncertainties in connection with the project which will have to be considered, one being the possibility of the reservoir not being filled some years. The data relating to the stream measurements are not complete, and it will be necessary to continue the records of the run-off of the Pecos river during the time the surveys of the canal and of the irrigable lands are being made, and during the construction until the works are finished. It appears from the best information that the reservoir could be filled every ordinary year, but occasionally a dry year, such as 1902, creates a doubt as to the possibility of always filling the reservoir. It is probable that the seepage from the irrigated lands considered under these projects would eventually more than make up for any apparent loss below them occasioned by the proposed disposal of the water from the Pecos river.—(The U. S. Geological Survey.)

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1.  
CRIPPLE CREEK EXCURSION  
\$3.00—ROUND TRIP—\$3.00  
VIA THE SHORT LINE  
Rate \$3.00 round trip, limit date of sale, tickets good going on Short Line train leaving Colorado Springs at 10:35 a. m.

## A Good Way East

Tourist cars to Chicago through scenic Colorado and over the Burlington from Denver every day.

Rate per berth, Salt Lake City to Chicago, \$4.00; Denver to Chicago, \$2.50.

These are Pullman tourist-cars—wide vestibules, rattan upholstery, clean linen and bedding, comfortable toilet rooms at each end, brilliantly lighted—very comfortable cars.

If you are going east, I can tell you the best and cheapest way to make the trip. See me, or write me.

**Burlington Route**

TICKETS, 1039 17th Street.  
G. W. VALLERY, General Agent,  
DENVER.

## Low Rates East

VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY VIA

From Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to

Detroit, Mich., and return, \$37.75	Cincinnati, Ohio, and return, \$44.70
On sale Oct. 14 to 17 inclusive.	Springfield, Ohio, and return, \$45.60
Kansas City, Mo., and return, \$19.00	Indianapolis, Ind., and return, \$41.35
On sale Oct. 17 to 21 inclusive.	Vincennes, Ind., and return, \$43.30
Chicago, Ill., and return, \$31.50	New Albany, Ind., and return, \$43.30
On sale Nov. 28 to 30 inclusive.	Louisville, Ky., and return, \$43.35
Sandusky, Ohio, and return, \$48.60	
Toledo, Ohio, and return, \$47.35	

And many other points in Ohio and Indiana; and return at correspondingly low rates. Tickets on sale October 6, 1903.

Close connections at Grand Union Station, St. Louis, for all points East, North and South.

For further information, see your nearest Ticket Agent, or address

**H. B. KOOSER, C. W. F. & P. A.**  
1706 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado.



**DREGON'S INVITATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.**

Portland, Ore. Nov. 2.—Formal invitations to foreign governments to participate











# CRUEL WAVES CLAIM PROUDFIT A VICTIM

## Tragic Death of a Former Well-Known Business and Clubman of Colorado Springs—Accident Occurred in Delaware Town.



JOHN W. PROUDFIT

Drowned by the capsizing of a canoe at New Castle, Delaware, is the sad intelligence received of John W. Proudfit by his friends in this city. The news came in a telegram from the dead man's brother, Alexander Proudfit, and beyond the statement that the accident was caused on Tuesday by the swell of a passing vessel, no details were given. Mr. Proudfit, who has been a traveling salesman since leaving Colorado Springs about two years ago, it is presumed, was at the Delaware town on business. The family home is in New York, and it was to that city that Mr. Proudfit was taken by his brother two years ago. Not since Alexander Proudfit took him away from Colorado Springs in a condition almost approaching death two years ago, has John Proudfit been in this city. His failure in business, followed by an accident while riding which almost caused his death at that time, are things still fresh in the minds of those who knew him. For a number of years he was prominent in club and society circles here, and the crash which caused his retirement from the mining business was generally regretted. Mr. Proudfit's local affairs, at the time of his failure, were taken to the courts for settlement, and C. E. Noble was appointed assignee. Since his brother took him away from Colorado Springs, little has been heard of him, although friends had received word that he was the traveling representative of an eastern house. Mr. Proudfit was a graduate of Princeton university and was well connected socially. The family is one of the most prominent of their circle in the east, and several members are known in this city. Mr. Proudfit was a social leader when in Colorado Springs and a well known member of the El Paso and Cheyenne mountain clubs. A letter is expected by Mr. Proudfit's friends within the next few days which will give the details of the drowning.

# WYOMING AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNMENT MAY CLASH

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 4.—There is a prospect of a clash between the Wyoming authorities and the government over the Indian troubles. The Indian agent wishes Governor Chatterton to order the release of nine bucks held at Edgemont. Sheriff Nielsen of Edgemont wired as follows to Governor Chatterton tonight: "Have nine bucks here, ask governor of South Dakota to have them delivered to sheriff at Douglas, agent wants to take them." Governor Chatterton replied as follows: "Your telegram received; I have appealed to governor for delivery of Indians to sheriff of our Converse county." Shortly after receiving the telegram from the sheriff, the governor received the following telegram: "From best information I can get the killing of seven Indians in Converse county on last Saturday was totally unjustifiable. Indians were traveling on road with their families in wagons when fired into by sheriff and posse. Ten Indians and their families under arrest here and held by order of sheriff of Converse county. To say any further trouble would recommend you to order their release and allow them to return to agency. I will be responsible for them and after an investigation if any of them are wanted will turn them over to proper authorities. They were arrested in Dakota by one of your sheriffs." J. R. Brennan, U. S. Indian Agent. In answer to this the governor wired as follows: "Your telegram received. You cannot expect Wyoming to waive right to conduct investigation as to violation of its laws. The supreme court of the United States in the Race Horse case, passed upon those rights. I would advise respect now thought late for this state's rights. I must insist upon these Indians returning with our sheriff as I would not release them over the line to your state. These Indians are part of a band who killed our sheriff and deputy while resisting arrest for illegal killing of game in Converse county. Indian agent wants them returned to reservation. The United States gives states the right to try and punish Indians violating state laws. I ask that these Indians be treated as any white man charged with crime, and therefore respectfully request that your officials be instructed to deliver said Indians to our sheriff to be conducted to Douglas, county seat of Converse county, Wyo." No answer has up to this time been received from the governor of South Dakota.

# LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PANAMA REVOLUTION

London, Nov. 5.—The morning papers here display a greater interest in the outcome of the revolution in the isthmus of Panama than in the Democratic victory in Greater New York. The latter is looked upon with regret but does not cause surprise, inasmuch as it is believed that the issues of the election were more of a national than of a municipal character. The Standard says: "It must not be supposed that the citizens of New York are indifferent to honest management of their city affairs, but in America, as elsewhere, a general national content overshadows local interests." Concerning Panama, the view is expressed on all sides that the United States is not likely to witness the success of the revolution which would so

# RARE PICTURES REACH HERE

## Thirty Canvases of the Bosworth Collection.

# GEMS IN OIL AND WATER

## THEY WILL BE HUNG ON THE WALLS OF THE STRATTON HOME WHERE MR. BOSWORTH AND HIS FAMILY NOW RESIDE.

There arrived in this city yesterday morning a collection of paintings which will prove a rich and notable addition to the art life of Colorado Springs. The pictures, which embrace 21 oils and seven water colors, are the property of Mr. Giles B. Bosworth, formerly of Pittsburgh, but now residing in the Stratton house, 116 North Weber street. They represent nearly all the modern schools. Among the most noteworthy in the collection are canvases by Neuhuys, Keizer and Artz, of the Dutch school, whose examples predominate in the collection. Of the French, Berné-Bellecour, Vasselin and Cuzin are represented, while one each by Chays and Puschl are also conspicuous on the list. The late lamented J. Wells Champney has contributed a superb head in pastel after Grouze, and Jennie A. Brownson is represented by her notable water colors. Outside these, Americans, Paredes and other European colorists are prominent in this portion of the collection. It will be some time before Mr. Bosworth is prepared to exhibit his gem collection to his friends but within the next few weeks at the farthest, he expects to have them hung on the walls of the old Stratton home. While he has not indicated his purpose it is to be hoped that the general public will have an opportunity of viewing Mr. Bosworth's collection.

# TROOPS MAY GO TO TELLURIDE

## RUMORS TO THAT EFFECT ARE IN CIRCULATION AT CRIPPLE CREEK BUT NOT CONFIRMED BY THE OFFICERS.

Special to the Gazette. Camp Goldfield, Nov. 4.—Company H of Boulder, first regiment under command of Captain Gamble, and Company C of Brighton, first regiment under command of Captain Stone, received orders to return to their homes tomorrow morning. Troop B of Denver, under command of Captain Perry, also received an order calling them to Denver and will leave Friday morning for the capital. It is rumored that Troop B's orders were to return to Denver and hold themselves in readiness to go to Telluride. While there are plenty of rumors going the rounds in camp tonight in regard to part of the National guard being sent to Telluride none of the officers will confirm the report. But it seems to be pretty well understood by the file that their next camping place will be in or around Telluride within the next three or four days. Many of the colonels and staff officers have been relieved from their duty and are returning to their respective homes. With the soldiers that leave tomorrow and Friday it will leave some 190 men in the Cripple Creek district to watch and patrol an area of six square miles.

# NO HARMONY IN DELAWARE

## ONLY UNION REPUBLICANS ATTENDED PEACE CONFERENCE CALLED BY SENATOR ALLEE—PROPOSITION SUBMITTED.

Dover, Del., Nov. 4.—Harmony between the factions in the Republican party of Delaware was not restored at the meeting called today for that purpose by Senator Allee. Only Union Republicans attended and not one of the Regulars put in an appearance. Senator Allee, who presided, presented a letter from J. Edw. Addicks, in which the latter said: "Do not permit the loyalty of my friends to be used as a tool for the furtherance of any legislative ambition. I may have to militate against a harmonious organization and union of the factions of the party." Further efforts will be made to bring about a union of the factions and the meeting today adopted resolutions to be presented to the Regular Republicans. These propositions offer to abide by all party rules of the Regulars if they will consent to one of the three propositions. They propose common primaries for the people electing delegates to the next state convention and contemplate the selection by the committee of one state central committee to consist of six Regulars and six Union Republicans to conduct the campaign of 1904 and also the selection of six national convention delegates, three from each faction.

# MEET NEXT IN DENVER

## Women's Home Missionary Society of Methodist Church Closes Its Convention.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The annual convention of the Women's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church closed tonight. The convention was unanimously selected as the next place of meeting and the date set as the last week in October, 1904.

# EARTHQUAKE IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—The city and vicinity experienced a decided earthquake shock or series of shocks at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. There is a possibility of opinion as to how many. The earthquake was perceptible all over the city. About an hour later another shock reported to have been felt. It was less severe than the first.

# REVOLUTIONISTS IN QUIET POSSESSION OF PANAMA

## Colombian Gunboat Threw a Few Shells Into the City Without Doing Any Damage—Presence of U. S. Gunboat Nashville Prevented Trouble at Colon—Movement for Independence Backed by Prominent and Wealthy Men.

Colon, Nov. 4.—Without the firing of a shot, and amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the independence of the isthmus and the department of Panama was declared last evening. The city of Panama is now in the hands of revolutionists and no serious attempt has been made to recapture it. The Colombian gunboat, Bogota, arrived at Colon at 10 o'clock and threw a few shells into the city without doing damage to life or property. Perfect order prevails in Colon tonight and the transisthmian trains are running as usual without interruption. In Panama the flag of the new republic, in colors of red, white and blue, floats over the government buildings. Due to Regular Treaty. The movement for independence has been in progress since the rejection by the congress at Bogota of the Hay-Herran canal treaty, but its sudden ripening last night was due to the news of the unexpected arrival at Colon of the Colombian gunboat Cartagena with a number of troops. The movement has been promoted by prominent and wealthy isthmians and Governor Obaldia of the department of Panama, who arrived at Panama Tuesday. On counting the troops the citizens in favor of independence found that they numbered at least 1,500. Advocates of independence both at Panama and Colon are now jubilant.

# All Quiet in Colon

The presence of the United States gunboat Nashville at Colon is believed to have resulted in the avoidance of serious trouble. The result of a conference here, Colonel Torres, commanding the troops at Colon, has sent a representative to Panama to confer with General Tovar, whose unconditional refusal to surrender has been reported. In reliable quarters it is believed that peaceful results will follow a proposal just made to Colonel Torres that the American troops will return to the Nashville if he guarantees to maintain order. This proposal was tonight accepted by Colonel Torres. The British consul has suggested that it requested a contingent of troops to be sent to Colon from the British cruiser Amphion now at Panama. It is believed that the Nashville will be hardly sufficient for all emergencies. It is reported that the United States gunboat Dixie will soon arrive here. Publication in Colon is now somewhat abated. The act of independence has just been signed at Panama. The prefect of Colon today received the following letter from the commandant of the Nashville: "Sir:—The condition of affairs at Panama, I am advised, is such that any move of the Colombian troops now at Colon to that neighborhood must bring about a conflict and threaten that free and uninterrupted transit of the isthmus which the government of the United States is pledged to maintain. I have therefore the honor to notify you that I have directed the superintendent of the railroad that he must not transport on his line troops either of the government or opposition party. "Trusting that this action on my part will meet with your cordial acquiescence, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, "John Hubbard, Commander U. S. N."

# PANAMA RAILWAY CO. ASKS UNITED STATES PROTECTION.

Washington, Nov. 4.—During the day a telegram was received from the state department from the New York management of the Panama Railroad company stating that the property of that company was in danger and asking for protection. The cable company, saying in effect that there was no telegraphic communication for points in Colombia, outside of Panama and Colon by way of the isthmus.

# ARMENIAN ASSASSINATIONS

## Two More Delegates to Convention in London Killed—Assassin Committed Suicide.

London, Nov. 4.—The dramatic murder of Sagat Sagouni, president of the Armenian revolutionary society in London, on the night of October 28, was followed this afternoon by the assassination of two more delegates to the Armenian convention here. The suicide of the assassin, though he has not yet been identified, gives good reason to believe that he was also the slayer of Sagouni. The assassination was carried out in the most daring manner. It took place in the Armenian headquarters at Pesham Rye. The two victims were shot from behind at close range. The murderer fired twice at a third man, who was shot in the arm and then attempted to flee. Seeing that his escape was shut off, he drew another revolver and shot himself with his left hand. It is considered a significant fact that the assassin of Sagouni was also left behind. The names of the murdered Armenians were Joregian and Sznizian. Their companion, who escaped assassination was Reuben, Glabedian. It is believed that the identity of the assassin may remain unsolved unless he has been previously in the hands of the police, when the scars on his face may render identification easy. A member of the Armenian committee said tonight to the Associated Press correspondent: "The murderer is undoubtedly an Armenian but he is not one of our people. He looks like a man from the interior districts." A prominent police officer said tonight to the Associated Press: "We are utterly in the dark regarding this case. Heretofore we have looked upon the Armenians as an inoffensive class and have not coupled them with nihilists or anarchists with whom we are well acquainted. There is not a man in Scotland Yard who is at all familiar with the Armenians in London. We don't know where to begin in the work of unravelling these killings and successfully carried out killings."

# TOM JOHNSON IS RELEGATED TO A POLITICAL BACK SEAT

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# NEW YORK PLURALITIES

Detailed Figures From the Boroughs on Mayor, Comptroller, and President of Aldermen. Manhattan and the Bronx: McClellan, 56,629; Grout, 57,643; Fornes, 57,188. Brooklyn: McClellan, 1,808; Grout, 3,372; Fornes, 2,586. Queens: McClellan, 5,198; Grout, 5,619; Fornes, 4,402. Richmond: Lqw, 218; Grout, 56; Fornes, 22.

Nearly complete returns from this city on the canal amendment give a majority in favor of it of 382,587. The majority in the state for this proposition was about 250,000. NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE IS WITHOUT CHANGE. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4.—Revised returns from New Jersey show that the Republicans have carried Middlesex county for both senator and assemblyman. This will make the senate stand 14 Republicans to seven Democrats, the same as last year's representation. The gain of three assemblymen by the Democrats in Union county is offset by losses in other counties. The representation in the house next year will be the same as last year, 63 Republicans and 22 Democrats.

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# mus. It is assumed that the revolutionists have cut the inland communications so as to prevent the government from obtaining knowledge of what is happening on the isthmus and it is said that the effect will be to embarrass the Colombian government in its military movements.

# Available Marines.

There are at the stations named on the Atlantic coast approximately the following numbers of marines: Norfolk, 200; League Island, 300; New York, 300; Washington, 300; Boston, 200; Portsmouth, N. H., 100. Annapolis, 200.

# No Official Advice.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, as yet without official advice from the isthmus of Bogota concerning the revolution. He said: "When I receive information from my government I shall have something to say. I do not believe the officials in Bogota have yet heard of the revolt, for as the government officials of the isthmus were arrested without warning, there is probably no reason there to keep Bogota informed." The Democrats in Baltimore are a ship bought by Dr. Herran in Seattle more than a year ago, and with an American officer in command, was armed, equipped and sent down to isthmian waters for use of the government. She has 100 tons displacement, carries a heavy sheathing of armor and a battery of one 14-pounder, a six-pounder.

# MARYLAND RETURNS ARE VERY SLOW

## DEMOCRATIC PLURALITY MAY REACH 7,000—UNPRECEDENTED DELAY IN COUNTING COMPLICATED BALLOT.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—The returns from 254 precincts of the 308 in Baltimore city show a majority of 4,842 for Edwin Warfield, Democratic candidate for governor. Complete returns have not been received from any one of the 23 Maryland counties, but those now indicate that there will be a Democratic majority of 2,000 in the counties and that Warfield's plurality in the city and counties will probably reach 7,000. The Democrats in Baltimore city elect their entire local ticket, including three supreme judges, three orphans' court judges, court clerks and sheriff. Chief Judge McSherry of the court of appeals is re-elected. The Democrats have elected a substantial majority of the legislature, thus insuring a Democratic successor to United States Senator McComas. The unprecedented delay in counting the returns is due to the extraordinary large size of the ticket and to the election law, which requires voters to mark a cross opposite each name voted for.

# IN RHODE ISLAND

Complete Returns Show Re-election of Governor Garvin by Decreased Plurality. Providence, R. I., Nov. 4.—Complete returns from the 132 districts of the state received show the re-election of Governor L. E. C. Garvin by 1,587 plurality, a decrease of 6,151 votes. The vote for C. B. (Rep.) was 23,304 for Garvin (Dem.), 30,891. The Republicans elect the entire state ticket with the exception of the governor.

# FUSION REPUDIATED

Nebraska Republicans Secure Majority of at Least 8,000 Over the Confederates. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—Returns received up to tonight show that Barnes (Rep.), for supreme judge, will have a majority of at least 5,000 over Sullivan (Fusion). The Republican candidates for state university regents, Allen and Whitmore, are also elected by a good majority.

# CUMMINGS' PLURALITY WILL EXCEED 50,000.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 4.—Complete returns from every county in Iowa received by the Register Leader show Governor Cummings' plurality over J. B. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for governor, to be 54,802. Governor Cummings ran somewhat ahead of the remainder of the Republican state ticket. The Democrats will have 23 of the 100 members of the next house, a gain of six and a loss of two members of the senate, a loss of two.

# PENNSYLVANIA SWELLS THE ESTIMATED PLURALITY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—12:30 a. m.—The complete returns from all but 11 counties of the state indicate a plurality for William L. Matthies, Republican candidate for state treasurer, approximately 205,000.

# MAJORITIES PILING UP

## Late Returns Add to Republican Victory.

# THE OFFICIAL CANVASS

## COUNTY CLERK REED WILL BEGIN WORK ON COUNT TOMORROW—DETAILS OF COUNTY ELECTION.

Yesterday's belated election returns only added to the victory of the Republican hosts and made the defeat of the Democrats greater than was at first supposed. The returns now in the hands of the county chairman show that 5,110 votes were cast in all for the candidates for supreme judge of which number Campbell received 4,002, Wilson, 1,552, Owens 285, Sweet, 153 and Knight, 28. The vote for the district judgeship was considerably larger, the total vote for all candidates being 6,474, of which Lewis received 3,986, McKesson, 2,327, Engley, 139 and Chapman, 28. These totals will be changed by the official vote.

# Official Canvass.

County Clerk Reed will begin the canvass tomorrow, and will be able to announce the exact vote cast the early part of next week.

While the actual majority of Lewis over McKesson was shown to be a few votes less than the estimated majority, Chief Justice Campbell was shown to have been elected by the largest margin claimed for him by his friends.

Judge Lewis' majority over McKesson in El Paso county, as shown by the returns from all except a few country precincts, is 1,900, while the same precincts give Campbell a majority over Wilson of approximately 3,000.

# Some Figures.

Colorado Springs gave a majority of 1,659 for Lewis, Colorado City, 77, Manitou, 115, Fountain 12, Peyton 8, Arapahoe 20, Montrose 1, and Falcon 5. For Judge Campbell, Colorado Springs gave a majority of 2,450, Colorado City 225, Manitou 148, while the difference between the sum of these majorities and the total majorities of the county came from the country precincts.

The late returns from Cripple Creek show a majority for McKesson of 422, while the complete returns from the other counties of the district outside of El Paso give Lewis 345 votes more than his opponent.

In the outside counties of the district Douglas gave a majority of 40 for Judge Campbell and 15 for Judge Lewis; Elbert gave a majority of 150 for Campbell and 120 for Lewis; Cheyenne gave 40 for Campbell and 35 for Lewis; Lincoln gave a majority of 75 for both Republican candidates, while in Kit Carson county, Campbell received 120 majority and Lewis 100.

# WILSON CARRIES ONLY 12 COUNTIES

## HIS PLURALITIES OUTSIDE OF DENVER TOOK ONLY 1,000—CAMPBELL'S PLURALITY IS ABOUT 7,000.

Denver, Nov. 4.—The latest returns from yesterday's election in Colorado show the plurality for Campbell, Republican, over Wilson, Democrat, for justice of the supreme court, will not be far from 7,000. Wilson carried but 12 of the 53 counties in the state, his only large plurality being in Denver, which he carried by 3,300. Less than 50 per cent of the normal vote of the state was cast.

The following table gives estimates of pluralities for supreme judge, by counties:

Counties—	Campbell, Wilson.
Adams	200
Arapahoe	250
Archuleta	40
Baca	25
Bent	100
Boulder	1,200
Chaffee	50
Cheyenne	26
Clear Creek	200
Conjoes	100
Costilla	400
Crow	10
Delta	100
Denver	5,300
Dolores	21
Douglas	100
Engle	50
Elbert	55
El Paso	2,900
Fremont	346
Garfield	42
Gilpin	200
Grand	100
Gunnison	100
Hinsdale	44
Huerfano	1,500
Jefferson	1,000
Kiowa	45
Kit Carson	50
Lake	772
La Plata	250
Larimer	500
Las Animas	140
Lincoln	88
Logan	100
Mesa	430
Mineral	50
Montezuma	100
Montrose	40
Morgan	126
Otero	40
Ouray	10
Park	75
Phillips	50
Pitkin	200
Prowers	160
Pueblo	1,110
Rio Blanco	40
Rio Grande	275
Routt	25
Saguache	35
San Juan	100
San Miguel	140
Sevier	20
Summit	27
Teller	61
Washington	90
Weir	700
Yuma	50
Totals	13,247
Campbell's plurality	6,332

# DOUBLE MURDER BY ITALIAN IN BUTTE

Butte, Mont., Nov. 4.—James Holland was murdered about 5 o'clock this evening and John Sullivan, also known as O'Neil, was mortally stabbed in the back, the murderer being an Italian named Dominick Reolando. After the tragedy the Italian made his escape and has not yet been found. He used a pocketknife as his weapon.



# FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND MORE THAN 50 INJURED

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—Fifteen persons were killed and over 50 injured today morning by a collision between a special passenger train on the Big Four railroad and a freight engine with a train of loaded coal cars.

The accident happened in the edge of this city. The passenger train of 12 coaches was carrying 154 persons, nearly all of whom were students of Purdue university and their friends, from Lafayette to Indianapolis for the annual football game between the Purdue team and the Indiana university squad for the state championship which was to have been fought this afternoon.

In the first coach back of the engine were the Purdue football team, substitute players and managers. Three players, the assistant coach, trainer and seven substitute players of the university were killed and every one of the 53 other persons in the car were either fatally or seriously injured.

**The Dead.**

Following is a list of the dead:

CHARLES GRUBE, Butler, Ind., sub player.

CHARLES FURR, Veedersburg, Ind., guard.

E. C. ROBERTSON, Indianapolis, assistant coach and captain of the team two years ago.

WALTER L. ROUSH, Pittsburg, Pa., sub.

R. J. POWELL, Corpus Christi, Tex., player.

W. D. Hamilton, Lafayette, Ind., center rush.

GABRIEL S. DOLLINGER, Lafayette, Ind., sub.

SAMUEL SQUIBB, Lawrenceburg, Ind., sub.

RAY HAMILTON, Huntington, Ind., sub.

N. H. HOWARD, Lafayette, Ind., president of the Indiana Laundrymen's association.

PATRICK McCLAIR, Chicago, trainer.

SAMUEL TRUITT, Noblesville, Ind., G. L. SHAW, Lafayette, Ind.

BERT BRICE, Spanner, Ind.

C. C. COATES, Berwin, Pa.

**The Injured.**

Of the 53 persons injured in the wreck, 49 are seriously hurt, nearly all having broken bones. They are as follows:

J. R. Whitehead, Monrovia, O., substitute halfback on Purdue team, fracture, cut and bruised; serious. Sam Miller, Ellettsburg, Ind., Purdue team, both legs crushed; serious. G. W. Nichols, Philadelphia, halfback second Purdue team; left shoulder broken and several ribs broken. E. S. Mills, Rensselaer, substitute quarterback on Purdue team; both legs broken to the bone; serious. W. W. Taggart, Owen, Ind., tackle on scrub team; arm broken and injured about head. Dan O'Brien, Syracuse, N. Y., guard on scrub team, Purdue; left leg broken. Hendricks Johnson, Evansville, Ind., quarterback on Purdue team; both legs crushed, shoulder broken; very serious. L. E. Rush, Darry Station, Pa., member of scrub team; both legs broken; serious. Carl Wilmore, Winchester, Ind., broken leg, suffering from shock; critical. J. H. Moore, Chambersburg, Pa., halfback on team; left leg crushed; serious. Smith, East Lafayette, Ind., center on team; injured about head and spine; serious. A. H. Holter, Oberlin, O., halfback on team; legs crushed, skull fractured; serious. Harry Adams, Frankfort, Ind., substitute halfback on team; ankle fractured and ribs broken. R. W. Rutherford, Peoria, Ill., president junior class, Purdue; broken ribs. G. W. Welch, Philadelphia, left shoulder crushed. E. W. Frank, Indianapolis, left hip broken. John C. Taylor, dayman at Lafayette; chest crushed, fractured skull and broken arms; serious. Harry Van Tuij, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; left ankle broken. R. Butler, Pittsburg, Pa.; fracture of base of the skull; died. Maurice Steele, Canton, O.; badly bruised and cut. William McManus, Danport, Ind., substitute tackle on Purdue team; both legs broken. C. O. Taugman, Cincinnati; several fractures; may die. J. N. Knapp, Evansville, Ind., tackle on Purdue team; dislocated knee. William Bailey, New Richmond, Ind., substitute end on Purdue team; several broken ribs. C. H. Veltz, Butler, Ind., substitute fullback; arm broken and bruised. John Henderson, Indianapolis, assistant Big Four fireman; internal injuries and bruises. D. H. Loog, Louisville, Ky., end on Purdue team; cut about head and body. O. captain of team; left leg fractured. D. M. Allen, Lafayette, Ind., tackle on team; bruised about head and body. J. M. Rush, Newcastle, Ind.; nose broken, bruised about head and body. O. Wright, sufficient tackle on team; injuries to spine and left leg broken. A. W. Hiding, Lafayette, state experimental physician; dislocated hip, cut about head. Volney Ray, LaPorte, Ind.; cut and bruised about the body. After Sprue, member of team; cut and bruised. Oliver P. Butts, coach of Purdue; left leg injured. W. F. Collar, jaw broken, left leg injured. L. E. Irwin, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; bruises and cuts. C. O. Wright, Marion, Ind.; left leg broken, head cut. Maurice Rush, Pittsburg; scalp wounds.

**A Crash Without Warning.**

From the 12 coaches were coming the joyous cries of a thousand rooters for Purdue, clad in gala dress, with colors streaming, while in the front coach sat the Purdue football team and their coaches, the hour on whom the hopes of a brilliant victory on the gridiron were confidently placed. Rounding a curve at the Eighteenth street cut, Engineer W. H. Schumaker found directly in front of him a freight engine and coal cars moving slowly from a switch leading to a gravel pit. He reversed his engine and jumped.

The crash hurled the passenger engine and three front coaches against the freight train, demolishing the cars that plowed their way through and buried under a pile of wreckage weighing many tons, fully 50 human beings.

The first car in which were the players, was completely demolished, the roof being torn away and falling across a car of coal while the body of the car was reduced to kindling wood against the side of the steel freight car. The second coach containing a brass band, was completely demolished and the third coach was overturned and hurled down a 15-foot embankment. The other coaches did not leave the track. President Stone of the university with his family, was in the fifth coach and was not injured.

Immediately after the shock, the passengers, men and women, began the frantic work of tearing away the wreckage and pulling out their dead and dying classmates and friends. The young women, dressed in bright colors for the holiday, performed heroic work. Though the bodies were in several instances horribly mangled, one completely and one partially beheaded, they took upon their heads the burden of the injured and injured and spotted their sufferings as best they could, until the surgeon arrived. Their bloodstained and grimy garments were gloomy witnesses of their heroism.

A general alarm was sounded and every assistance the city could afford was rushed to the wreck, which was three miles from the business center. Surgeons dashed up in ambulances, fire wagons, ambulances, express wagons, and private vehicles, and even delivery wagons were sent to carry away the dead and injured.

While these were being carried to the morgues and hospitals, the work of the young women, dressed in bright colors, those plumed beneath went on. Big muscular students wept aloud as they stood over the bodies of their dead friends and fellow workers and helplessly saw the bodies of those who had been killed. To add to the horror of the situation, the wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the students after a hard fight.

There were many thrilling escapes and many deaths. Among those who had almost miraculous escapes were Robert Wilson, Asbury Park, N. J.; W. L. Robinson, Danville, Va.; R. Thixton, Louisville, Ky.; D. Hanson, Fairbury, Neb., and W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

## TWENTY PERSONS KILLED IN NEW YORK TENEMENT FIRE

New York, Nov. 1.—Fire early this morning in the tenement at 426 Eleventh avenue, known as the "House of All Nations," caused the death of from 15 to 20 persons.

At 3 o'clock 12 bodies had been recovered and the fire chief estimated that at least 15 persons were killed. Most of them died from suffocation. Among the number were several women and children.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin and although it burned but a short time, the smoke was so dense that whole families were overcome.

On the fifth floor eight bodies were recovered, the stairway leading to this floor having been burned away. On the fourth floor a terrible panic prevailed among the tenants of the house many of whom evidently had fallen over the furniture in their apartments and died of suffocation.

Police Commissioner Glavin was on the scene and the police reserves were called out together with ambulances from many hospitals. The police and firemen rescued many of those women and children who had been overcome in the desperate rush to the street.

It is now known that 20 persons perished.

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Washington, Oct. 31.—The president today issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation in the following terms:

"By the president of the United States of America:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"The season is at hand when according to the custom of our people it falls upon the president to appoint a day of praise and thanksgiving to God.

"During the last year the Lord has dealt bountifully with us, giving us peace at home and abroad and the chance for our citizens to work for their welfare unhindered by war, famine or plague. It behooves us not only to rejoice greatly because of what has been given us but to accept it with a solemn sense of responsibility, realizing that under heaven it rests with ourselves to show that we are worthy to use aright what has thus been intrusted to our care.

"In no other place and at no other time has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the 20th century. Failure would not only be a dreadful thing for us, but a dreadful thing for mankind, but it would mean loss of hope for all who believe in the power and the righteousness of liberty. Therefore, in thanking God for the mercies extended to us in the past, we beseech him that he may not withhold them in the future and that our hearts may be aroused to war steadfastly for good and against all the forces of evil, public and private. We pray for strength and light, so that in the coming year we may with cleanliness, fearlessness and wisdom do our allotted work on earth in such manner as to show that

we are not altogether unworthy of the blessings we have received.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, 26th of the coming November, and do recommend throughout the land people cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God for his manifold mercies.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

"Theodore Roosevelt.

"By the president:

"John Hay, Secretary of State."

## CYCLONE IN OKLAHOMA

Three Persons Killed at Hydro and 17 Others Injured, Two Probably Fatally.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 31.—A cyclone visited Hydro a town of 50 people, 75 miles west of this city last night, killing three persons and injuring 17 others.

The dead:

MRS. H. BROWN AND TWO CHILDREN, Frank, aged 15 and Mary, aged 3. Two other Mrs. William Nelson and Mabel Beach, age not expected, were injured, while many less injuries are reported.

YELLOW FEVER AT LAREDO.

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 1.—There has been no decided change in the yellow fever situation during the past 24 hours. Tonight's official bulletin:

While the work of rescue was going on there arrived in the city over 3000 cheering followers of the red and white of Indiana university at Bloomington. Banners waved, college yells were being hurled from the windows and streamers were displayed from the windows of the car bearing the university football team.

As the happy and excited students passed from the train news of the tragedy to the black and gold of Purdue was received. Instantly all was sadness and sympathy. The throng melted into sorrowing groups that separated to search for the student who had been killed or to look for the body of the wreck to lead any possible aid.

All day the streets have been filled silently moving bands of students. But no colors were displayed. They were put away. No music sounded from the bands that came to help celebrate. All were anxiously awaiting news from the injured. This evening the trains bore them back, leaving behind the dead and injured.

Surgeons are still working over the injured. It is believed the death list will be swelled to 20. The wreck has been cleared away and traffic has been resumed.

President Stone of Purdue has established quarters here and is answering hundreds of anxious inquiries from all parts of the country. The work of getting the names of the injured and the injured to the university record at Lafayette.

After the announcement of the abandonment of the game today it was suggested that the money collected on admission to the game be given to the relatives of the injured who are needy. Governor Durbin has started a subscription. The governor and other state officers hurried to the wreck this morning and have been busy all day, assisting the relief. President Stone of Indiana university, also hurried to the wreck on arriving in the city on the special train from Bloomington, and has been helping Purdue officials arranged to have the wreck cleared away.

The dead are at the several undertaking establishments. Coroner Tuttle is at work on an investigation of the accident. Superintendent Van Winkle of the Big Four, said tonight he had not had time to investigate the cause as his time had been devoted to helping the injured. Each engineer has been given a full day's leave. Nothing of the other train. The coal train was backing northward.

Dr. Bittinger, one of the injured, is state veterinarian and a member of Purdue faculty.

It is reported tonight that H. G. Leslie of Lafayette, ex-captain of the team, cannot recover.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—General Passenger Agent Evans today directed agents of the entire Big Four system railroads everywhere to furnish free transportation to Indianapolis to members of the families and relatives of those who were killed and injured in today's wreck.

Recovered, the stairway leading to this floor having been burned away. On the fourth floor a terrible panic prevailed among the tenants of the house many of whom evidently had fallen over the furniture in their apartments and died of suffocation.

Police Commissioner Glavin was on the scene and the police reserves were called out together with ambulances from many hospitals. The police and firemen rescued many of those women and children who had been overcome in the desperate rush to the street.

It is now known that 20 persons perished.

While these were being carried to the morgues and hospitals, the work of the young women, dressed in bright colors, those plumed beneath went on. Big muscular students wept aloud as they stood over the bodies of their dead friends and fellow workers and helplessly saw the bodies of those who had been killed. To add to the horror of the situation, the wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the students after a hard fight.

There were many thrilling escapes and many deaths. Among those who had almost miraculous escapes were Robert Wilson, Asbury Park, N. J.; W. L. Robinson, Danville, Va.; R. Thixton, Louisville, Ky.; D. Hanson, Fairbury, Neb., and W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

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It is reported tonight that H. G. Leslie of Lafayette, ex-captain of the team, cannot recover.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—General Passenger Agent Evans today directed agents of the entire Big Four system railroads everywhere to furnish free transportation to Indianapolis to members of the families and relatives of those who were killed and injured in today's wreck.

Recovered, the stairway leading to this floor having been burned away. On the fourth floor a terrible panic prevailed among the tenants of the house many of whom evidently had fallen over the furniture in their apartments and died of suffocation.

Police Commissioner Glavin was on the scene and the police reserves were called out together with ambulances from many hospitals. The police and firemen rescued many of those women and children who had been overcome in the desperate rush to the street.

It is now known that 20 persons perished.

While these were being carried to the morgues and hospitals, the work of the young women, dressed in bright colors, those plumed beneath went on. Big muscular students wept aloud as they stood over the bodies of their dead friends and fellow workers and helplessly saw the bodies of those who had been killed. To add to the horror of the situation, the wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the students after a hard fight.

There were many thrilling escapes and many deaths. Among those who had almost miraculous escapes were Robert Wilson, Asbury Park, N. J.; W. L. Robinson, Danville, Va.; R. Thixton, Louisville, Ky.; D. Hanson, Fairbury, Neb., and W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

While the work of rescue was going on there arrived in the city over 3000 cheering followers of the red and white of Indiana university at Bloomington. Banners waved, college yells were being hurled from the windows and streamers were displayed from the windows of the car bearing the university football team.

As the happy and excited students passed from the train news of the tragedy to the black and gold of Purdue was received. Instantly all was sadness and sympathy. The throng melted into sorrowing groups that separated to search for the student who had been killed or to look for the body of the wreck to lead any possible aid.

All day the streets have been filled silently moving bands of students. But no colors were displayed. They were put away. No music sounded from the bands that came to help celebrate. All were anxiously awaiting news from the injured. This evening the trains bore them back, leaving behind the dead and injured.

Surgeons are still working over the injured. It is believed the death list will be swelled to 20. The wreck has been cleared away and traffic has been resumed.

President Stone of Purdue has established quarters here and is answering hundreds of anxious inquiries from all parts of the country. The work of getting the names of the injured and the injured to the university record at Lafayette.

After the announcement of the abandonment of the game today it was suggested that the money collected on admission to the game be given to the relatives of the injured who are needy. Governor Durbin has started a subscription. The governor and other state officers hurried to the wreck this morning and have been busy all day, assisting the relief. President Stone of Indiana university, also hurried to the wreck on arriving in the city on the special train from Bloomington, and has been helping Purdue officials arranged to have the wreck cleared away.

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ELECTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE ELECTION returns received up to the hour of going to press indicate that Judge Campbell, for justice of the supreme court, and Judge Lewis, for the bench in the Fourth Judicial district, have been elected.

In the case of Judge Campbell, the influence of the vicious element, and the power of an unscrupulous and depraved Democratic organization in Denver, had to be combated, while Republicans in this judicial district had to face an uncertain and demoralized condition in Teller county. While majorities in both instances will doubtless show a marked decline yet the result is seemingly well assured.

The returns from the other states where elections were held yesterday were meager up to midnight. It is certain that Tammany has swept New York city and the powers of evil in the metropolis are once more ascendant. This achievement is due generally to dissatisfaction with Mayor Low's course, and is not in reality a Democratic victory.

Ohio has relegated the flamboyant Tom Johnson to disastrous defeat, 125,000 being the estimated Republican majority for Myron W. Herrick. Maryland is in doubt, with heavy Democratic losses reported.

Summing up, the result as a whole is a triumph for Republicanism; a presage of victory for the greater contest of next year.

"AN ARTISTIC SWINDLE."

RECEIVER SMITH, of the United States Shipbuilding company, does not mince his words in describing the organization and flotation of that corporation. The substance of his comment, after a careful examination of the property of the company, and of an investigation into the methods by which it was placed upon the market, is that the whole scheme was an "artistic swindle."

He finds that the plants comprising the concern were purchased at inflated valuations and that the persons selling them received extravagant prices in stock and bonds of the new concern; that its prospectus falsified the actual condition of affairs; that the company was in very bad condition financially; and that there was a plan to wreck the company by manipulating its earnings and by failing to pay dividends which should have gone to certain constituent stockholders.

He states that certain manipulators paid themselves fancy prices for their properties and he recommends suit against all persons, including vendors and promoters who received large blocks of stock and bonds without paying anything like the full value thereof.

The continued revelations concerning this rotten and bankrupt concern indicate that the whole deal was from the beginning a swindle in the nostrils of decent finance and that it was well worthy of the gentry who make a living by the shell game at the circus or at the roulette table in a gambling house. The insiders manipulated the scheme, so as to line their pockets and an indulgent public was given nothing better than "gold bricks" for its money.

It is to be hoped that the courts and prosecuting attorneys will not stop until those who thus willfully swindled and betrayed the public will be punished as they so richly deserve.

SPORTS TRUE AND FALSE.

SPORT is largely a matter of taste. That which diverts one man bores another, and where one finds recreation another finds only weariness and vexation of spirit.

So-called sports which once were popular, involving the element of cruelty and loss of life or unnecessary suffering, whether of human beings or animals, have largely disappeared with advancing civilization. Gladiatorial combats, bull-fighting, rat-killing, cocking mains and dog-fighting have disappeared from the list of legitimate amusements. Prize fighting has been modified into scientific pugilism and even at that is in such disfavor that few states in the union will permit a public exhibition except for "points." The wholesale butchery of live pigeons as targets is in equal disrepute and the coursing of rabbits under artificial conditions is looked at in much the same light.

Legitimate sport should involve true recreation and freedom from degrading tendencies. A mere test of endurance, involving unreasonable strain, is not sport. Six-day, walking matches and bicycle races which made the participants maniacs also made the spectators idiots and have now passed into unblest memory. Bicycle racing in general has lost its popularity, for accidents were too numerous and the training and results were of too little benefit. Horse racing has held its own in spite of the efforts of the gambling element to ruin it, because the race horse represents the highest development in the breeding and training of one of the noblest of animals. Automobile racing, on the other hand, has attracted merely temporary interest because entirely experimental. It has not the slightest element of true sport. To drive a machine around a race course at the rate of less than a mile a minute is a test only of the mechanical excellence of an engine, and the utterly futile recklessness of the chauffeur. It is simply a highly dangerous experiment of no practical value whatever.

But on the whole the popular sports of today are more rational than ever before and freer from a tendency to inanity or degradation.

THE REOCCUPATION OF MUKDEN.

RUSSIA'S reoccupation of Mukden marks the consummation of her brazen repudiation of treaty stipulations and agreements to evacuate Manchuria. The alleged justification for the return of troops is such a barefaced pretense as to be ridiculous. A Chinese outlaw had been employed by Russia as chief of a band of police which Russia was organizing, nominally to preserve order in Manchuria. The Chinese authorities repeatedly demanded the surrender of this man as a criminal, and after much delay Russia consented to give him up. The Chinese official to whom he was entrusted, in an article, Oriental way, decapitated him without trial. Russia, anxiously seeking for an affront, seized upon this and demanded the execution of the official within five days, the alternative being the reoccupation of Mukden. While the Chinese foreign office was negotiating with the Russian minister, offering to punish the official who had exceeded his authority by banishing him, and also to remove his superior, Russia, before the expiration

of the time limit, reoccupied the Manchurian capital. The Russian force now in possession of Mukden numbers 1,500 soldiers and there are ten times that many Chinese troops in the province, but Russia's naval and military strength at other points is too great for China to risk forcible resistance. The Chinese foreign office admits its helplessness and appeals to the friendly foreign legations in Peking for help and advice.

The incident removes the last vestige of belief that Russia might, after all, be acting in good faith regarding Manchuria. In spite of all reports that the situation in China had been separated from the controversy over Korea, the latest proof of Russian duplicity cannot fail to increase antagonism in Japan.

In this connection a recent statement of the Kobe Herald, a British paper published in Japan, is significant. The Herald declared "The tension now is intense, and any additional strain can only result in snapping off all diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Tokyo."

The Herald is in a position to view the situation calmly and accurately. It is entirely possible that perfidy in Manchuria may result in the additional strain to which reference is made.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S OCTOBER PRODUCTION

THE output of the Cripple Creek district during October was undoubtedly a surprise to many persons over the state, as it was to the mining men of El Paso and Teller counties. During the month, the great gold camp turned out \$964,000 worth of gold, extracted from 35,050 tons of ore. This was a net gain in values of \$352,000 over September—an increase of more than 50 per cent.

This performance is all the more surprising in view of the conditions under which it was achieved. The return to normal conditions has been a matter of slow development and one which many supposed would consume the best part of six months. But the big jump in production in one month clearly indicates the speedy re-establishment of business on rational lines.

The story told by these figures means that the mine owners and the miners have made up their minds to do business in the Cripple Creek district and they are doing it.

There is another lesson in it and it is that Cripple Creek is one of the most remarkable mining camps in the world. Completely paralyzed two months ago by a strike that was far reaching in its effects, this camp has not only survived the shock of industrial upheaval, but has resumed the even tenor of its way almost as if nothing had transpired. One can hardly conceive of any other line of industry devoted to the creation of wealth where the prostration could be complete and the revival so speedy. This recovery is due no doubt to the well-known law that mining yields a speedier return of wealth than any other line of industrial or commercial pursuit. It is this law which gives to mining communities their wonderful vitality and which is responsible for the rapid recovery of the Cripple Creek district at this time.

And then, after all has been said, it must be admitted that Cripple Creek always was a surprise and the present instance is no exception to the rule.

Dowie's hosts have taken the back track for Chicago. Everything considered the visit to New York was a gigantic fizzle. The reason for it is clear. Dowie's stock in trade was abuse. He attacked men who were far more clean, sincere and Christ-like than he is. The people as a whole refused to be humbugged.

Now that election is over it is still in order to say that it is an everlasting shame and disgrace to the people of Colorado that the work of Denver thugs and repeaters and ballot box stuffers should be allowed to offset the votes of hundreds of honest law abiding citizens.

A rector of a New York city church declares that he knows of one high city official who recently refused a bribe of \$300,000 from the gambling league. And now New York is all agog to know who the remarkable person may be.

The new London newspaper for women makes its bow to the public with a "scoop" to the effect that a committee of three has been appointed to reorganize the national defenses. Good for the ladies.

The very bad weather in the eastern states and in Europe is attributed by scientists to the sun spots. Better live in Colorado where the more spotted the sun the better the weather.

President Roosevelt was ready to go 200 miles to cast his ballot, but some individuals were not willing to walk a block.

The oddest thing about the election down east was the fact that Massachusetts Democrats talked of winning.

It begins to look as though a general scrap were in order in South America in order to clear the atmosphere.

In a Humorous Vein

LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

"I see by the newspaper," says Smith, "that the whale that swallowed Jonah was recently killed in the Mediterranean, and in its stomach they found, written on parchment, the diary that Jonah kept during the three days—'You can't make me believe any of that stuff,' interrupts Brown. 'In the first place, how could Jonah see to write his diary?'"

"Why," says Smith, "don't you suppose the whale had pains in his stomach?"

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."

There is reason to believe that Lord Alverstone will not pay a visit to Canada this winter. It is chilly in Canada in the winter time.—(Rochester Union).

STILL DISSATISFIED.

A San Francisco man says there are three kinds of flying machines. Well, what the public is waiting for is the fourth kind—the kind that will fly.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer).

TIME'S GENTLE TOUCH.

We find we can satisfy a friend we have not seen before in 20 years by telling him he doesn't look a day older, but if it is 40 years we have to make it an hour.—(Atchison Globe).

ANOTHER WORD FOR IT.

"Henry," said Mrs. Snugglers, glancing over the front page of the newspaper, "what do they mean when they say that one train telescoped another?"

"They mean, my dear, that it rushed right into it. It is a bad kind of collision."

THE NEW WOMAN'S QUANDARY.

"Yes," the new woman remarked, "I am greatly troubled."

"By what?"

"Well, I want to get married just to prove that I can, and I don't want to get married just to prove that I don't have to. If I don't, they'll say I can't. If I do, they'll say I have more independence than any other woman."—(Chicago Post).

Good Short Stories

FAMILY STOCK.

The distinguished ethnologist was the guest of the prison warden.

He was ascertaining as nearly as possible the ancestry of the various classes of prisoners.

The warden, opening one door, said:

"In that department are the kleptomaniacs."

"And what stock do they spring from?" asked the distinguished ethnologist.

"Steal preferred," said the warden, who was a great wag.—(Baltimore American).

SNAKE HUNTING PROFITABLE.

John C. Reeves of Portland, familiarly known as "Del," and having a national reputation as a rattlesnake hunter, has recently gained fresh laurels.

Last week 30 rattlers, ranging from 15 inches to four and one-half feet in length, were sent to him by the Somerset mountains, situated east of Portland. Seventeen of various lengths were killed within a space of about 15 square feet.

Some of the large snakes had nine or 10 rattles, while some of the smaller had but one or two. The snakes were carefully striped. Ten baby rattlers were found huddled together near their nest, which was in a rock crevice.

Mr. Reeves captures his snakes by stealing up on them while they are basking in the sun and pinning them to the ground with a forked stick four or five feet in length. He then uses a club.

Mr. Reeves finds much sport in rattlesnake hunting, and also finds it very profitable. One dollar an ounce is realized from the oil. The skin nets him from 25 cents to \$2, and occasionally more for an unusually large one.—(Hartford Courant).

INHERITED INSTINCTS.

For many years our presidents have almost invariably given appointments at-large to the military and naval academies to youths who are relatives of officers of the army or the navy. In referring to this policy of the executive, a prominent army officer relates the following instance showing that Mr. Cleveland, for one, was not invariably in favor of awarding such appointments to the sons or relatives of men in the service.

"One occasion," said the officer in question, "that upon one occasion a son of an officer went to President Cleveland, laying before him a request for the appointment at-large of a nephew. 'His father, my late brother,' our father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him were all in the service,' the officer added.

The president did not speak for some moments. When he did he said:

"As a matter of fact, I am rather disposed to grant the appointment, knowing as I do the young man's merits; but what you have just remarked with reference to the long service of the family in the army, I do not know. I am tempted to ask whether you do not think that it is about time that one of the family went to work for a living?"—(Philadelphia Press).

Points About People

Governor Yates of Illinois has appointed five commissioners to purchase a statue of Francis Pickens, a temperance worker, to be erected in Statuary hall, Washington.

The most decorated man in Paris is Municipal Councillor Deville. He was decorated this year by King Edward and the Czar. And lately, as the head of the municipal administration of the city of Paris, he has been decorated by the emperor of Russia. The other town councillors refuse decorations in a spirit of republicanism, but Mr. Deville takes all he can get. He has more than twenty.

The appointment of Alexander W. Mah to the Greek chair at Edinburgh, in succession to Professor Butler, has excited some criticism, inasmuch as the new professor is only 28 years old, but he had a most distinguished career at Aberdeen and Cambridge; he is a highly accomplished scholar and has acted as lecturer and assistant professor of Greek at Aberdeen, and latterly at Edinburgh, with success.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards in the line of his eldest son, Timothy Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass., which town she has lived in for many years a resident. His daughter, Sarah, married a Mr. Daniel Tyler of Brooklyn, N. Y. They were the parents of General Daniel Tyler, of Norwich, Conn., whose daughter, Gertrude married Charles Carey. Mrs. Roosevelt is the daughter of Gertrude Tyler and Charles Carey.

Henry A. Garfield, of Cleveland, who will accept the chair of politics at Princeton university, and expects to begin work about February 1, 1904, it is said, has a law practice in Cleveland worth \$20,000 a year. He is a member of the firm of Garfield, Garfield & Howe. The Garfields

are of the same family as the Garfields of the common cold.

Seems no Doubt But That it is an Infectious Disease—Cold Countries Free From It.

There is no doubt, according to the London Hospital, that the ordinary cold is a specific infectious disease. What we observe among domestic animals affords ample evidence of this. It is a familiar fact that a horse at a stable, brought into a stable with others, is most likely to develop a cold. The coachman will say it is because the unaccustomed warmth of the stable makes him "neak." However, disinfecting the stable before bringing in animals from the grass is a true preventive of the symptoms of catarrh. What occurs among domestic animals we observe, too, among ourselves. Some sources of colds must be present before it is possible to catch a cold. There are places where colds are unknown. The universal experience of Arctic and Antarctic explorers is that as long as the members of the expedition are in the polar regions they remain free from colds, but on return to the mainland or to settlements inhabited by those who are in frequent communication with the mainland, they nearly always once suffer severe colds. The same is said to be true of the members of the expedition on the summit of Ben Nevis, though they live in clouds. Colds they never take because there are no colds to catch, until the moment they descend to inhabit the mainland, then they catch severe colds. For over two centuries the classical St. Kilda cold has not ceased to interest learned men. On the remote and rocky island of the Western Hebrides, where some 100 inhabitants dwell, colds are unknown except after the arrival of a ship from the mainland, when all the inhabitants are seized with colds, even to the babe at the breast. Afterwards they seem to become to some extent immune, for many escape until the following year. The inhabitants affirm that those colds which are brought by boats from the large ports, Glasgow and Liverpool, are more severe than those brought from the Hebrides.—from the November Current Literature.

Hardy bulbs for fall. Plan to make early spring attractive in city homes.

One of the most pleasing results of the impetus which has been given to gardening of late years, says Rev. Robert Bright in the November Current Literature, is the attention given to the planting of hardy bulbs as a means of clothing the earth with beauty at a season when, without due judgment and careful preparation, the environs of the home are desolate. Too frequently the garden presents a tangle of colds for months or two in summer, and during the rest of the year possesses little of interest or charm. It is possible, however, with very little forethought indeed, to make it a source of pleasure for every month of the year. Some flowers, like chrysanthemums and gladioli, will carry over into the autumn, and some, like tulips, will carry over into the spring. Towards Christmas, at least, and before the snow is off the ground we may be looking at snowdrops, winter aconites and the like, little gems at all times, but particularly so when all around is desolate and bleak. To quote from the florist's catalogue which lies on the table:

"A reason why bulbs are prized so highly is that a large number of them produce their flowers in the very early spring when the rest of nature is asleep. Then it is that a clump of snowdrops, scillas, or chionodoxas impart to the garden an air of warmth and cheer that cannot be accomplished in any other way. Following these modest flowers come the showier crocuses, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, etc., in all their dazzling colors, keeping up a continuous display well into the summer. With no other material can be secured such a wealth of charming flowers of infinite variety of form and coloring, with so little trouble and at so small an outlay."

Angel's camp as it is today. A trip to the country made famous by Bret Harte in his stories of the '50's.

The sun was just setting in a burnished sky as we came in sight of Angel's Camp, its houses dotted against the darkening slopes, its smelting works emitting a smoke which drifted against the sky. In the deepening twilight a hotel bus whirled us down a road half mile, half town, and along the edge of a foaming river whose slaty-gray waters are opaque and thick with mud. A sharp turn to the right and the horses are pulled up in the main street in front of the Angel's Hotel. Electric lights glow under sheds and wooden awnings; dark silhouettes of houses and mills cut strange shapes above the housetops. Cheap-looking shops display gaudy wares and glaring signboards everywhere. From brilliant, brightly lighted saloons and poker dens issue the strains of automatic pianos, blaring horns, and the shrill, discordant "Juke's." The "Pioneer" and the "Black Hawk" fresh looking girls in clean muslin frocks pass by on their way to the soda water fountain at the drug store. A young girl in a blue dress, with a white bow in her hair, is walking in the shadow of the national flag in many an Australian boarding house. A "heavenly Chinese" furiously yells penitently to the crowd. On the outer edge of the sidewalk, the occupants of haphazard stands are gazing at the stage from Murphy's as it plunges

(James R. and Harry) are sons of the late President Garfield. James R. is now United States commissioner of corporations under Secretary Clegg. The chair of politics at Princeton was established two years ago.

Robert Davies, a wealthy Welsh shipowner, who owns considerable property on either side of the Mersey bridge, has completed the necessary arrangements for transferring a capital sum of £150,000 to the authorities of the Cardiff Methodist mission in the district hills. The £150,000 is estimated to yield an income of more than £5,000, is invested in English railway stocks. Twelve trustees have been appointed, and the fund is to be strictly applied to the Khaki mission. Mr. Davies, who is the brother of the late Lord Lieutenant of Carmarvon, is noted for his philanthropy.—(New York Times).

A Philadelphia physician recently revived a politician "who had been dead four minutes." That is one doctor who could build up a good practice right here in Florida.—(Florida Times-Union).

Creuscu made his fast time without the aid of a wind shield. But it was made in Kansas, and nothing could shut off wind in the state hills. At least it would have been better popular nor populist.—(Peoria Journal).

Prof. Langley has been obliged to walk back so many times that he is becoming a bow-legged as a pair of ice-tons.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat).

Since a Chicago woman received a gift of \$5,000 from a former tramp to whom she had been kind, our duty is more plain.—(Omaha World-Herald).

The explanation of Tillman's act why he shot Gonzales is based on the fact that Gonzales had no business to be an editor.—(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune).

Though her press agent doesn't say so, Patti will stick to "Home Sweet Home," for her career, and will positively not be applauded into giving "Hiawatha."—(Boston Globe).

On the whole, one is inclined to conclude the Dowieites have undertaken in New York a rather bigger job than the Salvation Army has essayed in Kentucky.—(Kansas City Journal).

Carrie Nation says she is going to Washington to see the president. If Carrie will communicate with "Mother" Jones she may hear something to her advantage.—(Cleveland Plaindealer).

Late Press Comment

COOL SPOT TO REST IN. If Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner are looking for a place where they will not be disturbed by dinner invitations for a few weeks, we suggest that they visit Ottawa, Canada.—(Washington Post).

COMPLETING THE COLLECTION. The Alaska boundary decision gives Uncle Sam possession of Chilkoot, Klaskan, Chitana and several other equally interesting places. He already had Buynalup, Snopomish, Wailula, Yakima, Stellaconn, Issaquah, Chehalis, Whatcom and Concomly.—(Chicago Tribune).

DISTRIBUTING ILL GOTTEN WEALTH. The litigation over the remains of the ship trust is affording a means of distributing some steel trust wealth. The lawyers are the agencies of distribution and their pockets the receptacle. A young man, ponder long before you decide whether to be a corporation or a corporation lawyer.—(Minneapolis Journal).

IMAGINE IT IF YOU CAN. Imagine Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland or any lawyer with a high sense of professional honor driving up a will bequeathing \$50,000 to himself, having himself appointed one of the executors, and then writing a letter to the testator's widow, cursing her for trying to break the will.—(Indianapolis Journal).

SECRETS OF TRUST FINANCE. Ultimately the country will learn all the secrets of trust finance. Besides all the rich information developed in the hearing on the appointment of a permanent receiver for the shipbuilding trust, the temporary receiver is about to make a report which will disclose much of the history of the combination, and a foreclosure suit in California has already caused some highly interesting charges. Of course, this trust is worse than most of the others, or it would not have failed, but the system of forming and financing trusts is substantially the same for all, and the man who worked it early in the boom not only made fortunes, but they made great reputations as financiers.—(Philadelphia Record).

down the street with all the rattle of its four horses, its heavy, creaking springs and rumbling baggage, and its flour and a truck of the whip spilla flour and dust covered lead before the hotel.

Angel's is now an instance of a mining camp as ever it was, but the miners of today are different individuals from their old-fashioned predecessors. They too, however, are not so different as at first they seem. They are in their firemen's hats, to receive their dinner pails from expectant sons and daughters.—(From a letter through Bret Harte's Country, by B. C. Peckolt, in the November Scribner's).

COLORADO NEWS.

Milwaukeeans Buy Coal Lands. The Bear Valley Coal Mining company of Milwaukee, Wis., has been incorporated by Dr. L. W. Booth, Dr. W. H. Hied, back and C. E. Prost, with a capitalized stock of \$500,000. The company has purchased 3,000 acres of land in the town of Greely, upon which development work will soon begin. Dr. Hiedback is of the opinion that coal can be shipped to Chicago. This company was organized by William H. Hied, a prominent well known here.—(Hout County Republican).

Armour Buys Spuds. A little flurry among potato buyers has been occasioned here the past week or two by the announcement of Armour, the big millionaire pork packer. Armour was also much interested as the effort so far of Armour's operations here has been to raise the price to 15c per hundred. It is said that he purchased heavily in California and left the bulk of his potatoes to Greely to buy. The potatoes are enough to enable him to unload the Pacific coast crop in the Texas market. Armour's operations here and his methods have caused a little excitement among the local buyers, who are naturally reluctant about the matter, as a competitor with millions of backing is rather an unwelcome thing to handle or figure upon.—(Greely Republican).

Rich in Sugar. Depts sent to the factory from the North farm this year proved to have 90 per cent sugar with 88 per cent purity. With such tests as that and good yield per acre it looks as though the Sun Luis valley was an ideal place for a sugar factory.—(Monte Vista 2726 & 2727 via Cobb).

Corn Distributed. Last Tuesday was the semi-monthly pay day at the sugar factory and about 100,000 bushels of corn were distributed among the wage earners of Sugar City.—(Sugar City Gazette).

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. C. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR AN IOWA BANK. Sheldon, Ia., Nov. 4.—The Sheldon bank closed its doors today and will go into the hands of a receiver. Officers of the bank assign the cause of the close to slow payment of notes by farmers for the past two years.

Sheldon, Ia., Nov. 4.—Judge Gaynor, on application of the stockholders, appointed W. H. Reed, receiver of the bank of Sheldon. Assets are about \$25,000. Liabilities about \$100,000.

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REVOLUTIONISTS IN PANAMA

(Continued from Page 1.)

and six rapid fire guns. She is now commanded by a Colombian. The Carthage, at Colon is a ship bought from the Sultan of Morocco and is in every way a superior boat to the Rogota.

REVOLUTION DOES NOT DISTURB FRENCH COMPANY.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Panama Canal company has received full advice on the subject of the revolution at Panama. They are on a level with those of the government and are subject to the consideration of the official.

William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the Panama Canal company, who is now in this city, declined to make a statement, but it was learned that the company is not disturbed by the developments at Panama, as the state of revolution which exists does not affect the rights of the company. Moreover, even if the movement for independence were successful, it is pointed out, the United States has formally recognized the legality of the company's concession and it is not likely to throw over the agreement made with it.

U. S. RECOGNITION ASKED BY NEW GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The state department today received a prompt request from the representatives of the revolutionary government at Panama that the United States recognize the new state of Panama, but pending of final advice from United States consular officers at Panama that a new government has been established and is in a position to govern the state department declined to commit itself. However, attention was called to the fact that it is the inevitable policy of the United States to deal with the de facto government in any country. This statement is given as a formal recognition, should the new Panama government have an active existence.

To Stop Bombardment. Early this morning news was received of the shelling of Panama by the Colombian gunboats. The United States consular officers at Panama were at once called to the United States vice consul there to protest against this bombardment. The commander of the cruiser Boston was directed to prevent the Rogota from shelling Panama.

It early became apparent that this government intended to take active steps to protect life and property on the isthmus and to take an advanced position. Instructions were able to the commanders of warships to their posts to the isthmus or already there to resort to any necessary measures to prevent bloodshed. The situation at the two ends of the railway, Panama and Colon, is anomalous, and late tonight it developed that the Colon situation is the result of plans of the navy department mis-carrying.

Dispatches Intercepted. The dispatches to and from Nashville, which should have reached here immediately upon their arrival at Colon, November 2, were intercepted and were not received by Commander Hubbard until after the Colombian gunboat Carthage had shelled the situation at Colon. The United States consular officers at Colon were at once called to the United States vice consul there to protest against this bombardment. The commander of the cruiser Boston was directed to prevent the Rogota from shelling Panama.

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THIS IS AWFUL! WHAT! CUT WHISKY SUPPLY?

INACTIVITY OF WHISKY TRADE CAUSES DISCUSSION—DEMAND EQUALS SUPPLY OF STRAIGHT GOODS.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—The present inactivity of the whisky market through-out Kentucky has alarmed the distillers and the wholesalers whose trade is limited to straight whiskies. As a result the most strenuous effort ever made will be put forth this year to secure an agreement limiting production. Whether or not this effort will be successful is a question which almost every distiller in Kentucky is asking. One thing is certain, the agreement will not be reached without the opposition of some of the largest distillers in the state, who have an outlet for all the whisky they produce. It is possible for them to make it at their plants.

Were conditions the same now as they were five years ago, there would be no need for a limitation agreement. There is in the country a legitimate outlet for about 30,000 gallons of whisky, which is about what the production in the state was last season. The trouble arises from the fact that the distillers and rectifiers, by the use of stills, turn out an immense quantity of whisky, which can be sold much cheaper than straight whisky, which is the output of these rectifying houses, runs the total production for last year above 1,000,000 gallons, which is more than the consumption amounts to, and as the blend is sold cheaper than the straight goods, the distillers and rectifiers are anxious to keep down the production of straight goods, and the surplus of straight whisky can be disposed of.

KILLED BY MISTAKE

Corleiana Man Mistakenly Boy Delivered Milk for Burglar and Shoot







# THE ROMANCE OF OLD JOHN LAVERTY

A STUDY IN LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

BY GERTRUDE DUNN.

ONE OF the most interesting characters in Colorado Springs is old John Laverty, the "bottle man," as he is called by the few persons with whom he comes in contact.

For many years a paralytic, unable to do anything with his hands, he supports himself by collecting old bottles from the barrels in the alleys around town. He has a singular pride and sensitiveness about earning his living in this way, the pride one would naturally expect to find in a strong man suddenly deprived of his strength and henceforth forced to drag out the remainder of his days in poverty and helplessness. But in spite of all his misfortune, "Old John Laverty" is happy; so happy, that at times, he laughs until the tears run down his cheeks. He has the Irish wit and the Irish good humor, and it is probably through these, in his pitiful old age, he has become the philosopher he is.

It was on a warm, beautiful day that I went to call on this old man.

AN ODD MEETING.

"Go up the steps on the east side of the barn," I was told, and as I picked my way, I looked up, and came suddenly upon a man standing upon the bottom step of the stairway. In answer to my question, "Is the old man upstairs?" he laughed heartily, and answered, "No, I'm the old man." Of course, he could not quite understand, at first, but when I assured him that I just wanted to have a little talk with him, he laughed again, turned around, and supporting himself by the railing, at last reached the landing, and unlocked the door. And then he

ushered me in with the hospitality, one would hardly expect from the occupant of a stable-loft.

"I guess you're one of those people I've heard about," he said, and when I waited, he said: "You're one of those reporters," and laughed again. "Where was I born? Well, let's see, I was born on the border between Canada, New York and Vermont. I've never lived anywhere very long, you might say; raised just like a leopard, in spots. I lived in Nebraska, though, once, for 17 years.

ALONE AND FORGOTTEN.

"I have only one relative alive, a brother, and I think he is in California somewhere, but I haven't heard from him for 20 years." "You see there's nobody who cares very much for me," and instead of sighing, he laughed philosophically.

"Yes," he said, "you can never tell what's coming, until it reaches you," and he pushed back his old gray fedora and sat down in his chair with the careful precision, born of the long and intimate knowledge of the pain he has suffered.

Just then, an old gray and yellow tabby, which had welcomed me when I came in, jumped upon the table in front of him. He looked at it, and as if hidden away in the depths of the gray and yellow fur, he had found memories of the old days, he began, "It was just a little over eight years ago, that I was carried down to Colorado Springs from Cripple Creek on a stretcher; I had had a stroke of paralysis, and I have never known what it was to live since then," and there was a far away look in the old blue eyes.



"OLD JOHN LAVERTY."

BACK INTO THE PAST.

Was he thinking of the long years of deprivation and sorrow since then, or was he thinking of the many, many

sunny days before it all, when he could laugh and talk and be one of the actors in the play around him. He lowered his head for an instant,

and a sigh, half smothered, escaped his lips.

Yes, John Laverty is still an actor—but his parts are chosen for him now—not the bright ones which appeal to him most, but the hideously pathetic ones, which the gay world does not see.

The old man went on, "I was taken to the hospital, where I stayed for three years, and one morning at 2 o'clock, I slipped out, I've never been there since, and as long as I live, I'll never go to another hospital again. Not that they didn't treat me right, either, for the doctor who was the head physician there, was one of the best friends I ever had. I've been roughing it pretty hard ever since, until I came here a little over a year ago, and it's so much better here, with the little I can earn on my old bottles, than to be an object of charity," and I thought the old man's philosophy contained, perhaps, one grain of truth.

REBELLED AGAINST CHARITY.

Charity has helped him, and charity has pitied him, with the pity that is akin to contempt, and the spirit of pride within him, cried out against it.

He has two rooms, which are kept so clean and orderly, that they would delight the eye of the most exacting housewife, and when I complimented him upon his neatness, he laughed again—he always laughed.

One room is his bed room, and in the other, he keeps his old bottles. He has row upon row, which he has gathered from the neighboring alleys, in the early hours of the morning, long before the city has awakened. Several of the policemen in the city have heard of him, and take special pains

to collect the old bottles, which come in their way, and put them where the old man can get them on his early morning rounds.

The old man has never lost his money at drink or cards. "I always somehow preferred to earn the little I made, and then after I made it, I was stingy enough to want to hold on to it," he said, "and that's why I never gambled."

NEVER DROWNED TROUBLE.

"As for drink, I have never touched a drop of liquor in my life; I was never brought up to it, and while I was still in petticoats, I learned a lesson which I never forgot. I was out playing one evening, as it was growing dark, and I happened to see somebody lying on the ground by the fence. I called father, and together we got him in the house. He was a particular friend of the family, and one of the first men of the town. He was dead drunk, and as young as I was, I was so disgusted, that I never wanted to hear the word liquor, again."

And the honesty of the old blue eyes, can vouch for the truthfulness of this statement.

"I don't deserve any credit for it, because I never even wanted it, after that night. That one example was enough for me."

When I asked him if he had never married, he shook his head; the laugh of a moment before, died on his lips, and a shadow fell where the smile had been—and I knew that I had awakened a tragedy in his heart.

AN UNTOLD LOVE.

As I looked at him, I knew that it was no ordinary disappointment; that

of a sweetheart who had left him for another; his drawn face and lowered head told me that the object of his early love, had been gathered from him, and his dim eyes showed that all through the years, he had never forgotten. And so I led the conversation on to other things.

I asked him if he was fond of reading, and he said, "Yes, but you see, my trouble is in my brain, and I can only read a few minutes at a time. I always get the Gazette before anybody else is up, and by night I have read it all through, every word in it. I could get all I want to read, but when I get through reading the Gazette, my brain won't work any more."

"I remember well the last time I tried to write a letter; it was five years ago. I got everything ready, paper and pen and ink, and went out to a pretty place in the woods to write it. Everything was all right so far and I started in, but I could only write two words, when it was all off. So that's the last letter I ever wrote. I can't talk very long at a time either; it makes me nervous, and then my head gets mixed up." "But," he added, "I'm taking some treatment now, that I think will fix me up, by the time spring comes," and I wondered how, after all, it would be possible to live in this gray old world, without hope. Then I arose to go. He hobbled down the steps after me, to see that I got out safely, and then gave me a hearty good-bye.

As I went on, I turned again in my path, to see that pathetically happy face, but it had gone, and in its place was only the memory of the pitiful romance of "Old John Laverty."

## Alaska's Fine Exhibit at the World's Fair

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Alaska at the World's fair promises to astonish the civilized world, so convincing will be the array of products and the proof of resources that the men in charge of the exhibit from our far northwestern territory hope to dissipate forever the old idea, still lingering in some uninformed minds, that the United States in 1867 made a bad bargain when Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. This price was less than two cents an acre, and the transaction has turned out to be the greatest real estate bargain ever made in the history of the world, with the possible exception of the purchase of the Louisiana territory.

It is this fact that Alaska proposes to show at St. Louis next year, by arguments chiefly visible to the naked eye in the form of specimens of her varied products and in figures to support the claims. The Hon. Thomas Ryan, first assistant secretary of the interior, who has general charge of the Alaskan exhibit, is now completing arrangements for the construction of Alaska's buildings at the fair, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who will be in direct charge of the exhibit, is preparing the details of his work.

Dr. Jackson, who is one of the few survivors of the heroic party that accompanied John C. Fremont on his pathfinding expedition, has spent much time in Alaska and is the author of a valuable book on that territory.

THREE BUILDINGS.

Alaska will have a group of three buildings at the fair. They will stand on Forsyth avenue, south of the Administration building. The central and main structure will be built from plans drawn by government architects, but it will be flanked on each side by smaller buildings, which in themselves will serve to show the World's fair visitor something peculiarly Alaskan. These two buildings now stand in Sitka, Alaska, and will be taken apart and brought to the World's fair, to be set up again, just as they were built years ago by native Alaskans. Thus, the native architecture, in some respects fearfully and wonderfully conceived, will have its standing exhibit.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the native buildings will be the totem poles. One of these buildings will be a Hyak Indian house, with a totem pole at each corner. In the Hyak village, nearly every house has its totem pole, from 20 to 60 feet high, and in some instances the entrance to the house is an oval hole cut in the carved log which forms the totem column. To the Alaskan Indian this

pole serves in the nature of a shrine; it is his holy of holies, and without such an adjunct it is doubtful if the Alaskans who are to be brought to the World's fair could be induced to remain during the exposition. In some of the totem poles the ashes of cremated chiefs are placed. Others are heraldic, representing the family orders; they stand for the coat-of-arms prized by more highly civilized families.

MINING EXHIBITS.

Alaskan mining and agricultural methods and products will form a considerable part of the exhibit, but perhaps the general visitor will be more deeply interested in the groups of natives who will be brought to St. Louis. Each of the Indian tribes will be represented by picked specimens of men, women and children.

Tongue twisting names some of these people have, and the names of their towns and rivers present like difficulties.

There will be women from Atka and Attu, enigmas in themselves, but all will be able to understand and appreciate the fine basketry which they will show. These women will bring the material and weave baskets at the fair. From the valleys of the Yukon, the Koryuk, the Tanana, the Koyukukim and the Copper rivers will come the queer natives, showing their various modes of living, hunting, traveling and laboring. Some of the Alaskan tribes to be represented are the Thlingits, the Hyak and the Tsimshians. The latter people hold slaves and some of the big chiefs will bring along their private valets, cooks, chambermaids, and other servants, all bound to do the bidding of their master.

Some of these tribes live under a rude communal system, in which they are said to be happy and measurably prosperous.

The great canoes which they use in fishing in the mighty rivers of the country will be shown together with their primitive fighting gear, rude tools and totem poles.

Two types of the Eskimo are to be included in the exhibit of natives. One tribe is made up of men and women more than six feet tall, of great strength and wonderful agility, while the members of the others are short and thick. The Eskimo will bring his dogs and reindeer, his harpoons, spears, lines, traps, house and workshop. Masks and drums also will be included in his paraphernalia, and with these he will show the people how he manages to amuse himself during the long Arctic winters.

The Aleut, a bow and arrow Indian, will show how he used to chase the sea

otter in his queer boat called a bidarka, the construction of which still puzzles the white man who has settled amongst the tribe. The Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, has written recently that the natives are eager to learn the ways of the white man, and that they express great interest in the World's fair. "Every fellow who can raise the car fare intends to go," says the governor.

Alaska will make a special exhibit of her fisheries. The salmon, the cod, the halibut, the herring and the porpoise are more or less familiar to the public, but in addition to these fishes, Alaska will exhibit the colachan, the beluga, the shark, the thrasher, the sea lion, the fur seal, the walrus and the whale; while the front of the native buildings described above will be embellished with carvings of the whale killer, a monstrous fish which is said to destroy the leviathan of the deep with ease.

GOLD TO BE SHOWN.

Gold in its native condition will be shown, the white quartz containing the precious ore being a part of the exhibit. Strata of sand-bearing gold will also be seen, and the gold in the flats beneath the frozen tundra of the Nome district will be shown in the shape in which it is found. Lead, copper, tin, iron and silver, all of which are found in that wonderful territory, will have place in the exhibit.

One frequently wonders what kinds of vegetables and cereals can be grown in Alaska. It is commonly supposed that the country is too frigid in climate for successful agriculture. To offset this idea Alaska will bring to the fair splendid specimens of native-grown potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, lettuce, celery, rhubarb, horseradish, peas, beets, carrots, parsnips, oats, rye, barley, wheat, flax and hay grasses of many kinds—in fact, practically everything that is grown in Iowa or Illinois.

The animal section of Alaska's exhibit will be interesting. Here the furs, famous in commerce, and the animals that wear them will be seen. Foxes of five distinct hues will make an interesting feature; they are black, silver, red, white and blue. White, black and brown bears; the marten, the mink, the wolverine, the beaver and the ermine, all will serve to illustrate the fur products of Alaska.

Alaska Day at the exposition will be October 13, 1904, which is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the transfer of Alaska to the United States. On this day it is expected that a very large representation of the 63,000 inhabitants of the territory will attend the fair.

just acquired, three other admirable examples hang together on a screen in the Fogg museum; a study of the Simpson pass, full of subtle gradations of light on the mountains, and two earlier architectural drawings in water color. Here, too, is displayed one of the best series of Turner's remarkable series of prints, the Liber Studiorum; and here are copies from Turner made by Mr. Ruskin's assistant and excellent water colorist, William Ward.

The growth of the Turner collection at Harvard illustrates strikingly the usefulness of a museum in a great university as a depository for a selective, yet comprehensive exhibit of the work of great masters and important periods in the history of the fine arts. The Fogg museum at Harvard is unique among the world's art treasures solely at its educational value. Such institutions as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan museum in New York or the Art Institute in Chicago necessarily accept works of art that are interesting from various points of view whether historical or decorative, or constructive or even scientific. But the Fogg museum stands for an attempt to present to students of the fine arts typical work, whether original or in the form of reproductions, of the highest importance. In following out the design the management has already come into possession of some of the most admirable art treasures in the United States, among many others—the original marble statue of Meleager, belonging to the fourth century B. C. and certainly far and away the most important piece among the few original examples of antique statuary in the western hemisphere; a number of paintings by the Italian masters, such as a "Madonna and Child," a noble composition attributed to Giovanni Bellini; and "The Procurator of St. Mark," which has been generally assigned to Tintoretto; a large group of copies in water color from Italian masters, made by Professor Charles H. Moore, head of the department of fine arts in the university; the nucleus of an important collection of the works of English landscapists in water color, of whom Turner was certainly the chief figure, though such men as Samuel Prout and David Cox were also notable. In these collections the Turners, by reason of their artistic merits and their importance to students of the history of art, take an important place.

### WIND SHIELD RECORDS.

Caspar Whitney Thinks That Some Late Figures Should Not Stand as World's Records.

Perhaps it is true that the horse-drawn wind shield will be no greater factor in the reduction of the two-minute mile trotting record—as the running horse seems to have about reached his limit of usefulness—but it is undeniable that this same shield was a telling element in Major Delmar's equalling the Lou Dillon record, in Prince Albert's mile paced in 1:57, and in Lou Dillon's 2:05 mile to the old-fashioned sulky. The gentleman who assumes responsibility for the wind shield used at the Empire City track when Prince Albert went the mile two seconds faster than the world's record of Dan Patch, and Major Delmar beat his own record of 2:04 by a quarter second—claims that "the wind shield is of decided advantage to a horse, probably three or four seconds when properly rated." Unquestionably the shield is of material assistance and it is as much as the horse's life, then the performances—with wind-shield attachments—of Lou Dillon and Major Delmar and Prince Albert this season are to be viewed as exhibitions only and not as records. The record for the time being is held by the horse and driver, and the record for the time being is held by the horse and driver, and the record for the time being is held by the horse and driver.

## How One American City Observes November 1st

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 31.—All Saints' day is one of which people in many cities may have to be reminded because, whatever the delights of Halloween, the first day of November certainly has no special significance in most sections of the United States. In New Orleans, however, it assumes great importance and certainly constitutes an interesting reminder of the Latin origin of the city. It is essentially the local substitute for Decoration day—the feast of the sainted dead, the day on which the town drops all business cares, when rich and poor, black and white, the aristocratic landed proprietor and the humble toiler on the levee, inspired alike by the sentiment of the day, meet on common ground to pay tribute to the loved and lost.

New Orleans celebrates this festival

tombs rather than in graves, those of wealthy families being often elaborate mausoleums surmounted by statues and adorned with bas-reliefs; those of poorer people, vaults of brick covered with stucco.

The sight of a New Orleans cemetery on All Saints' day is not easily forgotten by the northern visitor. The brilliant autumn sunlight falls upon a gleaming city of white, throwing into sharp relief the delicate chiseling on costly tombs; and as the "stranger" stands beneath the arched gateway and looks down the long streets, flanked by the verdure of semi-tropical trees and flanked by glorious displays of flowers, he gets an illusion of that other city of stately splendor which, "by the crystal sea," New Orleans, beneath its gayety, is intensely religious and tenderly reverent toward the departed.



VIEW IN NEW ORLEANS CEMETERY. The Paths Are Lined by Solid Rows of Vaults in Tiers.

In a way that justifies the epigrammatist who gave it the title of "the city of the carnival, the Creole and the crab." Of fetes and festivals there is no end in the Crescent city, and the celebration of All Saints' day is in its way hardly less memorable than the better known observance of Mardi Gras. Practically all the old customs of the day, dating back to the year 998, when it was instituted by the Abbot of Cluny are still regarded.

The whole population attends mass in the morning and then during the day repairs to the cemeteries where floral wreaths and other emblems of love and affection are laid on the tombs.

Nor is this a mournful occasion, for you are greeted everywhere by a profusion of gay flowers, and outside the cemetery gates the street florists, cake vendors, the refreshment dealers and praline vendors stand in line, not unlike the vendors at a country fair, save that there is no vociferous hawking of wares. As the decorations pass into the rural grounds they are met by orphan children under the espionage of Sisters. The little ones usually wear pink costumes and have a most picturesque appearance. Their importunity is something you may not ignore, for not only do they tap their metal contribution plates with coins to attract your attention, but if that ruse fails, they do not hesitate to raise their voices in clamorous appeal in the cause of sweet charity.

We have spoken of decorating the tombs. That is exactly what New Orleans does on All Saints' day, for graves, in our sense of the word, do not exist here. Perhaps nowhere else in the world is the term "city of the dead" so appropriate to a cemetery as in the quaint delta-town. Here, since the water oozes copiously when one digs even a few feet beneath the surface, all bodies have to be interred in

sparing no expense to make their resting place one of loveliness.

Many a stranger on All Saints' day enjoys musing in the oldest cemetery of the city, St. Louis No. One, for here among the tombs that are huddled together in confusion, are interesting reminiscences of the olden days. Threading one's way through the tortuous alleys, one not infrequently stumbles upon a tomb bearing this inscription: "Mort sur le champ d'honneur." Indeed at the very gateway of the cemetery on the left as one enters stands a weather-beaten slab on which may be deciphered: "Ci git J. Peut Berton. Ne Bordeaux. Mort victime de l'honneur. Age de 26 ans." (Here lies J. Peut Berton. Born in Bordeaux. Died a victim of honor. Age 26 years.) Not far away is another slab which in reference to a similar tragedy, says simply, "Poor Charlie, X. S." These tombs and very many others like them recall the fact that New Orleans in the old days was under "the code" and that dueling was the disastrous passion of its high-born youth.

Probably the quaintest of the city's many burial places is the little cemetery on Louisiana street known as the Pepe Lula, called after a famous Spanish swordsman of that name. Pepe Lula, besides being a master of the sword and a famous duelist was curiously enough, sexton of the little cemetery that bore his name; and it was commonly said in his lifetime that he maintained the place as a convenience for burying his own victims. At any rate, he is known to have killed 18 men on the field of honor, and to have ministered to the funeral obsequies of several of them.

The other cemeteries of New Orleans—and there are many of them—among the show places of the city and are very easy of access to the tourist because the routes of the New Orleans model street railway system are so arranged as to include them all. The best lines of Canal and Esplanade streets touch many of the most famous, chief among which is the Metairie, by long odds the finest in the city and one that in former days fulfilled far different views from those to which it is now devoted.

Just to say, the Metairie once was the site of the famous race course of the Jockey club of New Orleans, one that has witnessed some of the most spirited turf contests of America. Here in 1853 the great races between Lexington and Leconte were fought to a finish in the presence of enthusiastic multitudes for purses of fabulous size. Local horsemen still recount another famous day on which Colonel Wells and Duncan F. Kenner, both fat, wealthy and aristocratic, mounted their own horses and rode against each other for a purse of \$2,000. The colonel lost the race by reason as he always claimed, of his greater avoirdupois. Today the last vestige of the racing times have vanished, for the Jockey club went out of existence in 1870, and the land on which the track was contained was purchased by Charles T. Howard, of Louisiana State Lottery fame. It has been developed into one of the loveliest cemeteries in all the south, with an extensive system of lakes and lawns. Among its most beautiful monument tombs is that of the Tennesseean, upon which rises Doyle's equestrian statue of Albert Sydney Johnston. The tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia is equally imposing and bears a statue of General Stonewall Jackson. This tomb for two years contained the remains of Jefferson Davis, which were afterward removed to Richmond.

A little shrine which has become famed far and wide for its miraculous cures has given name and fame to the cemetery in which it stands. This is one which was erected to St. Roch as the result of an apparent miracle during the epidemic of yellow fever which visited New Orleans in 1866-67, before scientific discoveries had made such epidemics impossible. At that time Reverend Fr. Theys, for many years the reverend priest of Holy Trinity church, made a vow to St. Roch that if all his flock were spared he would erect a chapel to the saint. Curiously enough—so tradition has it—although the city was fearfully fever-swept not a member of Fr. Theys' church died. The good priest when the epidemic had passed remembered his vow and with his own hands built the little chapel from which St. Roch's Santo Campo cemetery takes its name. The little ivy-twined shrine where on any fair day one may witness devout pilgrims traversing the Via Dolorosa, is hardly larger than an ordinary living room, but its fame throughout the United States has become great. The pilgrims upon entering at the cemetery gate, purchase a candle and place it lighted at the foot of the altar. The prayers to the patron saint are then said; and when repeated nine times on nine different days they are alleged to work miracles.

Young girls seeking husbands especially frequent the shrine of St. Roch. In European shrines devoted to the saint it is used to be the custom for maidens to walk barefoot from their homes to the chapel, carrying lighted candles, but this feature of the supplicants is not observed in modern New Orleans, where girls ride to the cemetery in the trolley car instead of walking barefoot. Very many of them do visit the shrine, however, and it is said that a devout prayer for a husband has never yet been denied to a New Orleans maiden.

Beneath the altar rest the remains of the founder, Fr. Theys, and on either side is a collection of crucifixes, candles and other emblems which bear eloquent testimony to the earnest devotion of the faithful.

## Original Turners to be Found at Fogg Museum

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 31.—A very important accession to the number of drawings and paintings in this country by the English artist J. M. W. Turner, has just been made through the gift of Turner's "Devonport" to the Fogg museum of art of Harvard university. The drawing itself, which is one of those executed in water color during the middle portion of Turner's career, was among the 57 which were owned by John Ruskin and exhibited in London in 1878, and again in 1900. It comes to Harvard as a gift from Mr. Charles Fairfax Murray, a well known collector and dealer in London. Mr. Murray was at one time a pupil of Ruskin's.

This drawing is distinguished, furthermore, as one of those which Ruskin held in highest esteem and of

which he wrote: "No more wonderful drawing, take it all in all, exists by his hand than this one, and the sky is the most exquisite in my own entire collection of drawings. It is quite consummately true, as all things are when they are consummately lovely. It is, of course, the heaping up of the warm rainclouds of summer, thunder passing away in the west, the golden light and melting blue mingled with yet falling rain, which troubles the water's surface, making it misty altogether, in the shade to the left, but gradually leaving the reflection clearer under the warm opening light."

Another interesting fact about the drawing is that Ruskin in speaking of it attempted his often quoted explanation of Turner's attitude toward the

vulgarity of English low life, asserting that while the master probably despised it he had at the same time a racial liking for it. The ship's boats in the foreground of the picture are filled with the British "Jackies" who are skylarking with the women of the town—a scene, undoubtedly, in the reality, of rather coarse reveling which Turner has somehow transformed into one of beautiful pageantry.

One significance of this addition to the already considerable gathering of original works by Turner in and about Boston is that for students of the fine arts the best opportunity offered anywhere on this continent for study at first hand of this master, who is more and more becoming recognized as one of the very greatest, is right here. Besides the Devonport drawing







